

363      State Board of Education  
Illinois  
Annual Report  
for the Year 1870-1871.  
Chicago, 1871.

THE CLOTHESLINE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

State Grange of Illinois,

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

HELD IN THE

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD,

January 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, A. D., 1875.

HENRY FISH, Book and Job Printer,  
17 and 19 Clark street, Chicago.

ELIMOGS HISTORICAL SURVEY

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## OFFICERS

OF THE

## STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS.

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MASTER — A. GOLDER, ..... Rock Falls, Whiteside county.  
OVERSEER — JOHN DOWNEN,..... Industry, McDonough county.  
LECTURER — B. J. VANCOURT,..... O'Fallen, St. Clair county.  
STEWARD — JOHN ODELL,..... Champaign, Champaign county.  
ASSIST. STEWARD — J. A. GRAMMER, Pineville, Pike county.  
CHAPLAIN — A. P. FORSYTH,..... Isabel, Edgar county.  
TREASURER — J. S. ARMSTRONG,.. Sheridan, LaSalle county.  
SECRETARY — O. E. FANNING,..... Sterling, Whiteside county.  
GATE-KEEPER — J. F. RANDOLPH,.. Canton, Fulton county.  
CERES — MRS. D. W. DAME,..... Lanark, Carroll county.  
POMONA — MRS. O. E. LOVITT,..... St. Elmo, Fayette county.  
FLORA — MRS. W. F. RANDOLPH,.. Canton, Fulton county.  
L. A. STEWARD— MRS. P. L. MYERS, Assumption, Christian county.

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1875:

Chairman — A. J. Alexander, Gilman, Iroquois Co.	R. M. Guy, LeRoy, McLean Co. Chas. Musson, Cobden, Union Co.
Secretary — D. N. Foster, Sterling, Whiteside Co.	L.W. Lawrence, Belvidere, Boone co. A. Golder, Rock Falls, Whiteside co.
D. Dunham, Wayne, DuPage Co.	O.E. Fanning, Sterling, Whiteside co.

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STATE PURCHASING AGENT—S. J. FREW,..... Aledo, Mercer county.

22

# Proceedings Third Annual Session

OF THE

# STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 11 o'clock A. M., }  
TUESDAY, JAN. 12th, 1875. }

State Grange met in annual session, called to order by Worthy Master A. Golder, opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

The motion of Charles F. Mills, of Sangamon, that the Master appoint a committee of three to examine and report upon the credentials of delegates to this Grange, was carried.

Master appointed, as said committee, Charles F. Mills, of Sangamon county, John A. Grammer, of Pike county, and W. H. Greene, of McDonough county, who made the following report, which was, on motion, received and adopted.

Your Committee on Credentials would beg leave to report the following delegates duly entitled to seats:

*Adams county*—R. Seaton.

*Bond county*—J. F. Gammon, E. H. Donaldson.

*Boone county*—L. W. Lawrence

*Brown county*—J. Burgesser.

*Bureau county*—F. E. Newton, Robt. Hunter.

*Calhoun county*—Daniel Wurtz.

- Carroll county*—J. S. O'Neal, R. R. Fields.  
*Cass county*—John Mason.  
*Champaign county*—W. F. Hardy, J. S. Busey, A. V. Reynolds.  
*Christian county*—A. Bowman, E. S. Peabody.  
*Clark county*—Samuel Midkiffs, M. Laws.  
*Clay county*—J. M. Ross.  
*Coles county*—I. J. Monfort, J. W. Kirkpatrick.  
*Cook county*—A. H. Dolton.  
*Crawford county*—W. H. Joseph, Preston Condrey.  
*Cumberland county*—D. B. Greene.  
*DeKalb county*—Wm. M. Byers, E. P. Safford.  
*DeWitt county*—Z. D. Cantrell, S. C. Calvert.  
*Douglas county*—Geo. P. Phinney, Wm. Howe.  
*Edgar county*—A. P. Forsythe, John Mings.  
*Edwards county*—Thomas Gill.  
*Effingham county*—T. B. Ruch.  
*Fayette county*—M. A. Harris, O. E. Lovett.  
*Ford county*—T. W. Buell, T. C. Sumner.  
*Franklin county*—J. M. Darr.  
*Fulton county*—John Prickett, John Gilliland, M. H. Mitchell.  
*Greene county*—E. A. Giller.  
*Grundy county*—John K. Ely.  
*Hancock county*—John Jackson, John F. Steinbarger, Washington Martin  
*Henderson county*—R. W. Richey, J. McElhinney.  
*Henry county*—J. M. Allen, M. B. Potter.  
*Iroquois county*—A. J. Alexander, Cyrus Leatherman, J. W. West.  
*Jackson county*—W. C. Rogers.  
*Jasper county*—H. Vanderhook, Wm. Trowbridge.  
*Jersey county*—Edward Trabue.  
*Jo Daviess county*—Stephen, Jeffries, M. K. Hammond.  
*Johnson county*—Wm. J. Suit.  
*Kane county*—Chauncy Benedict.  
*Kankakee county*—H. S. Bloom, Cephus Williams.  
*Kendall county*—W. H. Beers.  
*Knox county*—W. P. Parker, H. H. Woods.  
*Lake county*—D. G. Smith.  
*LaSalle county*—Evans Friby, Thomas Johns, Samuel Parr.  
*Lawrence county*—J. A. Fyffe.  
*Lee county*—M. S. Arnold, E. R. Stoddard.  
*Livingston county*—G. L. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Stitt, H. L. Turpin.  
*Logan county*—Samuel Reed, Wm. Bradley.  
*Macoupin county*—Geo. G. Harnsberger, D. P. Keller.  
*Madison county*—L. Gilham.  
*Marion county*—Robt. Bowman.  
*Marshall county*—Samuel B. Hollar.

*Mason county*—H. O'Neil, J. D. Mowder.  
*Massac county*—Joseph Brown.  
*McDonough county*—W. M. Kirkpatrick, L. F. Smith, W. H. Greene.  
*McHenry county*—A. Thompson, Thos. McD. Richards.  
*McLean county*—W. C. Trott, R. M. Guy, J. B. Weaver.  
*Menard county*—N. M. Goodell, J. H. Sutton.  
*Mercer county*—J. B. Longley, J. W. Close, S. J. Frew.  
*Montgomery county*—J. D. Wallis, H. S. Hanner, Wm. Jackson.  
*Morgan county*—James L. Wyatt.  
*Moultrie county*—H. Y. Keller, J. M. Welman.  
*Ogle county*—A. J. Sanborn, E. W. Crowell.  
*Peoria county*—Chas. Mayo, L. W. Mathis.  
*Perry county*—Joseph Brown.  
*Piatt county*—Franklin Ater, W. Voorhees.  
*Pike county*—A. Monroe, Wm. Grammer.  
*Randolph county*—J. K. Burke.  
*Richland county*—R. A. Kinkade, M. L. Howe.  
*Rock Island county*—L. D. Edwards.  
*Saline county*—John Edmunds.  
*Sangamon county*—B. F. Caldwell, C. F. Mills.  
*Schuylerville county*—M. E. Cady, Joseph McLean.  
*Scott county*—W. M. Hawk.  
*Shelby county*—C. W. March, H. C. Robertson.  
*Stark county*—Wm. Jackson.  
*St. Clair county*—Geo. W. Manville, Isaac L. Terrell.  
*Stephenson county*—John Hart, J. M. Chambers.  
*Tazwell county*—G. W. Patton, D. G. Railsback.  
*Union county*—Chas. Musson.  
*Vermillion county*—J. B. Courtney, J. J. Sharp, J. C. Vance.  
*Wabash county*—Henry Mundy, Jas. McMillan.  
*Warren county*—J. H. Murphy, J. D. Porter.  
*Washington county*—H. E. Kelsey.  
*Wayne county*—W. C. Stassen, H. G. Thrall.  
*White county*—John Land.  
*Whiteside county*—Geo. B. Quigley, J. F. Coe, J. H. Simonson.  
*Will county*—J. M. Thompson.  
*Williamson county*—Frank Brown.  
*Winnebago county*—C. A. Starr, J. W. Windsor.  
*Woodford county*—Geo. W. Horner.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. MILLS,  
JOHN A. GRAMMER,  
W. H. GREENE.

On motion a recess was taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

TUESDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Grange met after recess. Called to order by Worthy Master A. Golder. Opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

On motion, the following resolution, introduced by C. Musson, of Union county, was adopted as amended:

WHEREAS, One of the delegates elected from Rock Island county being prevented from attendance on this body, by sickness, therefore,

*Resolved*, That L. D. Edwards, of said county, be allowed to act as the proxy of said delegate, and allowed all the privileges of a regular delegate in this State Grange.

Amended:

That, should the regular representative appear, the seat be occupied by the duly elected delegate.

The State Master then delivered the following opening address:

*Brothers and Sisters of the State Grange*:—By the favor of kind Providence we are again gathered around the altar of our beloved Order. The measure of toil and blessings of another year is full. If the toil has been wearisome and, at times, perhaps, unpromising and discouraging, the blessings have been large and bountiful. I have great pleasure in reporting to you a healthful and prosperous state of the Order, both in this State and throughout the country. The period of novelty in its history has passed.

It has settled into its place in the family of forces which are working out the results of advancing civilization.

No considerate person who has witnessed the wonderful awakening among the industrial class which we represent, effected chiefly through the efficient agency of our Order, can but recognize its power for usefulness, and, as I verily believe, its tendency for good. We do not deny for it the imperfections which pertain to all human agencies, and we claim for it the virtues which spring from high resolves and philanthropic purposes. In this we would exhibit that modesty which is ever becoming, even to the greatest and best, and that self-assertion which is the symbol of real strength and the condition of success. The Order is not declining, as some have affected to believe, and as some have studiously reported. A column on the march may be less demonstrative than when forming and organizing.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and other executive officers will disclose to you, in full, the condition, numerical strength, and resources of the Order. Quite a number of contiguous Granges, which are small alone, have, upon application, been consolidated—a procedure which I

have regarded with favor and tried to encourage. A strong Grange, covering more territory, is undoubtedly better than two weak ones.

Some find fault that the Grange has not done more. This complaint usually comes from that class who have themselves done least. "The gods help those who help themselves." This is a co-operative institution. It is not designed to relieve any individual member from efforts or labor, but to make his efforts and labor more efficient by means of union with his fellows. A single individual is powerless to correct many of the abuses from which we, as a class, have suffered, and from some of which we are still suffering. All unjust burdens, we can, by uniting, throw off, and much of the positive good we hope for can be attained by a like combination of strength.

Some do not give us credit for what we have done. They say that the pecuniary benefits claimed—such as the reduced cost of supplies, as agricultural implements, sewing machines, etc., etc.—have come to outsiders the same as to us; that these reductions would have come anyway. Now this, undoubtedly, is in part true. Outsiders have received great benefit from our work. But this is natural, desirable, and to be expected. We have complained of the large percentage of profit paid on many of our supplies. This has come, to an extent at least, from the multitude of middlemen; the large amount of capital invested, on which profit must be paid, and the small amount of work and business done in proportion to the number of men employed and the investment of capital. Relief can come to us only, by fewer men doing the given amount of work, and a given capital doing a greater amount of business. When the number of middlemen shall have been reduced to the measure of our needs, and the per cent. of their profits be made to correspond, somewhat, with that of ours, our cause of complaint *in this direction* will be ended.

This can be accomplished, however, only through our own efforts. And we need not look for a speedy victory in this direction. The enemy, in many cases, is *playing possum*, rather than dead; combinations made against you are not destroyed but dormant. The appearance or belief of weakness or weariness, on your part, will be the signal for their own awakening and activity.

The position of Subordinate Granges toward partisan politics, is, on the whole, as satisfactory as could be expected, considering the diverse views on that subject. Much has been conceded by both sides for the sake of harmony. I am quite confirmed in my former views, expressed on that subject.

The nature of our government lays upon every citizen the obligation of an intelligent and active participation in public affairs. No one should be less a citizen because a Patron, but the contrary should be the case; his zeal, his energy, and his conscientiousness should be increased thereby.

Let us not forget that the leading object in our organization is improvement in our special calling, improvement in the modes and processes of

cultivating the soil, as well as the disposal of our products. The discussion of these subjects should be frequent and thorough. The Grange is the primary school of the Order. The gradations expressed in County Grange, State Grange, and National Grange are only the higher steps in the plans and necessities of our work. We seek pecuniary advantages through our organization, not as an end, but as a means for the accomplishing of a higher and more important work, viz.: the elevation of our class in the social scale, the increase of intelligence with its corresponding benefits, the dignifying of labor and the ennobling of all industrial pursuits.

For the most part, we are both capitalists and laborers. We are interested in the efficient employment of capital, as we are in the just reward of labor. In our plans of work we embody the principles of co-operation, which have received approval of the highest intelligence of the age, it remains for us to show that we possess the patience, the perseverance, the skill, the intelligence, and the *honesty* to conduct to a successful issue an experiment which is receiving the benedictions of the best and the wisest men.

Pull together! should be the banner word of the organization. The Order has sometimes reminded me (pardon the homely illustration) of a half dozen pairs of green steers yoked to a breaking plow. They pull forward, backward, sideways, *everyway*. One might at first despair of ever having a serviceable team. Time and effect, however, overcome the obstinacy even of green steers. Some may indeed prove incorrigible, and they are turned out and delivered over to the butcher. So, if perchance we discover the lack of skill and training of professional organizers, I believe we have the strength and endurance of the ox, and we shall surely break up the turf-bound soil which has so long typified our class.

It is hard, very hard, very hard, for many to cast off old and established notions and accept anything new. Some seem unwilling to investigate even, for fear they may discover they have been advocating error. They seem to forget that it is a sign of greatness, as it is of goodness, to follow the truth wherever it leads.

Again, selfishness, which is the essence of barbarism itself, seems to hold the control over many. They cannot rise above self or look beyond the present. They do not know the meaning of benevolence, nor can they make any sacrifice for posterity. It is easy to show the greatest blessings we enjoy we owe to others, acquired through their sacrifices, bought, perhaps, by their blood.

Does any one believe that the present good was adequate compensation for the sacrifice of comfort, property and lives which were the price of American liberty?

Others make the low state of public morals, the general corruption and dishonesty, an excuse for their own inaction, or, perhaps, their active opposition. I acknowledge, with shame for the human race and for the high state of civilization claimed for this country, all the truth there is in the charge. I know even the apostolic band had its Judas, but it would

not be just to condemn the twelve on account of the sin and shame of one. Human nature remains the same it ever has been. I expect to witness the development of the spirit of Judas even among the brothers, but my faith in the good and true still remains unshaken. Let us not charge upon the many the sins of one. Look up, not down. The best way to acquire charitable views of our brother is to labor for his good. We shall see more of the good in the world as we make sacrifices for it.

I commend the following words, taken from an address of the Master of the State Grange of California. They seem to be words of wisdom, and sound advice on the subject to which they relate:

"The wisdom and experience of all should be the joint fund from which to draw our supplies, to help us forward in our work. In the language of the National Grange, 'until perfect harmony is secured, not only so far as regards the formality of our Ritual, but what is of even more importance in the thorough and complete knowledge and recognition of our principles of action, success in any undertaking as a united Order can only be partial, not complete.' No Patron should set up a standard of his own to which conformity is required, and take for granted his wisdom, his experience, his practice, are the only right ones. The general objects we have in view are so plain we need not err therein, but, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, we should keep step in our onward march, and be true to ourselves and to each other. In order to accomplish this, it is absolutely necessary that we must not only be united in our efforts, but we must adhere to plans formed by those we have placed in position for that purpose. If there are any who cannot do so, they are out of place. They may be with us, but they are not of us; their presence, their voices, their acts, are elements of weakness instead of strength, and we should avail ourselves of the ample means which have been provided by our laws to remove such from among us.

"A due regard is not always observed to our obligation to keep secret the work of our Order: our business arrangements are often divulged without any intention of wrong doing. Patrons give some friend, or perhaps some member of their family, information as to some of the advantages we derive from our connection with the Order. This is wrong. Each one should always remember that they are pledged to strict secrecy in regard to all information of every kind they receive in the Grange.

"No one has any right to divulge to an outsider what occurs within our gates—not a word spoken or an act taken of any kind. The business arrangements confided to us are not our own. They belong to others, and we have no right, either morally or legally, to use the property of others in such a way that the owners thereof may be injured by our act."

I look to the influence of the Order to accomplish some social reforms which all classes need alike. Money has come to exert, and probably always will exert, a powerful influence in establishing social grades in the community. Honestly acquired, it is the proper reward of industry; and the enjoyment of the luxuries it brings is to its possessor an undisputed right. The attempt, through pride, to appear what we are not, indicates a weakness of character, if it is not a positive sin. Fashion has gained sway over us. For the sake of appearance we incur expense and make sacrifices which our incomes do not warrant. All honest accumulations of property come through abstinence. The man who spends his entire income from year

to year can never become independent, and is likely, sooner or later, to come to want. The loudest complaints against the tyranny of capital are often made by that class of laborers whose opportunities for accumulation have been the most favorable. This is no argument in defence of abuses, of which there are many, and which it is our duty to combat. This we can do successfully only by the mastery of the principles of trade and commerce, both in their theory and application. The masses of our class need better general education, and especially better business education. We cannot fight our enemy successfully, till we understand the details of his position, the nature of his weapons and of his defenses. We can cope with monopolists, whether of money, manufacture, transportation or politics, only when we can command intellectual and business ability equal to theirs. We must lift ourselves up to a level with them in these respects; we cannot pull them down to us.

In the struggle among the industrious, we ask for no special privileges or special consideration. We ask for ourselves, only what we demand for all, in the protection of our rights.

Much evil has been done in this country by special legislation. Wealth is virtually voted out of the pockets of one class into those of another, and, need I add, that we have usually been the chief sufferers, and have meekly borne it—may even have delusively embraced the instruments of torture. Capital and labor both have their rights; moreover, their rights are identical. Special legislation in favor of either is, on general principles, inimical to the prosperity of both.

The question of insurance is one of magnitude and universal interest. I am satisfied, from the opportunities of observation I have had, that our law, authorizing the formation of county and town insurance companies on the mutual plan, meets in a large degree our wants. These seem to give full average satisfaction, at much less cost than ordinary insurance. I am disposed to recommend the appointing of a committee to secure the careful preparation of a blank form of organization under this law, the same to be kept for distribution when applied for. The best legal talent should be secured for this work.

I do not refrain from discussing other topics, such as the transportation question, banks and currency, because our interest in these questions is waning, or because they are becoming of less importance to us. The public mind, it seems to me, is making progress toward enlightenment on these questions. I see no signs of a yielding of some of the claims of monopolies. These, as well as other interests, are beginning to see that rights always imply obligations. The ground of their existence is the public good. They were endowed with extraordinary powers, and received extraordinary privileges, for an equivalent which they promised, viz: the public good; equity would demand that a failure to furnish the equivalent should work a forfeiture of their right. The regulation of monopolies by law, just and discriminating, I believe is a necessity which the immense power and overbearing arrogance of these institutions are demonstrating.

I believe a by-law of the State Grange should be adopted, regulating the time (in advance of any action of Subordinate Granges on the subject) during which a Patron may retain membership, being in arrears for dues.

There are social evils to be remedied, economical abuses to be corrected, civil and political equities to be accomplished, and there probably always will be; but we have the shaping of our own destiny. The responsibility of our own condition, both at the present and in the future, rests, and ever will rest, upon ourselves.

All disputes arising within our Order ought to be settled within our gates. Litigation is a sorry way to secure justice, especially between brothers. Surely the teachings of our Order suggest a more satisfactory mode.

The pressure of official work upon your Master, has rendered it impossible to answer all calls upon him. His best efforts have been, and still are, at your disposal. I feel an absorbing interest in the welfare of the class with which my whole life has been identified.

I regard the farmer's calling, as the most noble, the most dignified, and the most independent of all the industrial pursuits. To be successful, the farmer must love his calling. There are no *inherent* difficulties preventing the profits of his labor and his capital from being commensurate with the effort and skill put forth.

I address these words of greeting to you in the spirit of hope and high expectation as to the future usefulness of our Order. Nobody can destroy us but we ourselves. May the vantage ground already gained be improved to the future advancement of the interests of our class and of true civilization.

May the annual assemblage of the Patrons of this great State be characterized by the harmony that should distinguish a meeting of brothers—the patience which is necessary to overcome difficulties—the wisdom which is equal to meet the greatest responsibilities.

On motion of A. H. Dolton, of Cook county, the address of the Master was received and referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the overseer.

The Overseer appointed the following as said committee : Isaac L. Terrell, of St. Clair ; R. Seaton, of Adams ; M. H. Mitchell, of Fulton ; J. F. Coe, of Whiteside ; H. Y. Keller, of Moultrie.

The Master announced the following committee :

*Auditing*—B. F. Caldwell, of Sangamon ; J. S. Busey, of Champaign ; Wm. Grammer, of Pike.

*Finance*—T. McD. Richards, of McHenry ; Chas. Musson, of Union ; Chas. W. March, of Shelby.

*Mileage and Per Diem*—J. B. Longley, of Mercer ; M. H. Mitchell, of Fulton ; John Land, of White.

The motion of C. W. March, of Shelby, was carried, that the Master appoint a committee of three on By-Laws.

The Master appointed as said committee : G. W. Patton, of Tazewell : G. W. Manville, of St. Clair; W. M. Kirkpatrick, of McDonough.

The motion of John Ely, of Grundy, was carried as amended. that the Master appoint a committee of three on Salaries.

The Master appointed as said committee : John Ely, of Grundy county : Joseph McLean, of Schuyler county ; W. H. Joseph, of Crawford county.

The motion of J. M. Thompson, of Will county, was carried, that a committee of five be appointed on Insurance.

The Master appointed as said committee : C. A. Starr, of Winnebago county ; W. H. Thompson, of Will county ; W. Voorhees, of Piatt county : John Mason, of Cass county ; John Jackson, of Hancock county.

Master Adams, of the National Grange, was introduced by Master Golder, and received by the delegates rising to their feet, and giving the salutation of the Fourth Degree.

Master Adams spoke as follows :

PATRONS :—

I need not try to express the pleasure it gives me to meet this representative body of the agriculturists of the great agricultural State of Illinois, and especially that portion of them which is bound together in the fraternal bonds of our great Order.

I came here with an express understanding with your executive Committee that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and on looking at this body of men, I feel sure I could not, if I attempted it, say anything to interest or enlighten it. I am certain that the interests of agriculture and our Order are safe in your hands, and that your work will be conceived in wisdom, and executed with energy.

Brother Otis, State Purchasing Agent for Kansas, was introduced by Master Golder, and made a few timely remarks concerning the destitution in Kansas.

A motion for the appointment of a committee on Resolutions was carried, and the Master appointed J. M. Allen, of Henry county; G. B. Quigley, of Whiteside county: A. J. Alexander, of Iroquois county, and J. D. Porter, of Warren county.

The motion for the appointment of a committee of three, on

Transportation, was amended by increasing the number to nine, and carried.

Master appointed B. J. Van Court, of St. Clair county; S. Gilham, of Madison county; J. Sanborn, of Ogle county; Sam'l Reed, of Logan county; R. M. Guy, of McLean county; H. Vanderhoff, of Jasper county; Isaac Terrell, of St. Clair county; D. B. Greene, of Cumberland county, and D. W. Dame, of Carroll

The motion of H. Vanderhook, of Newton, was carried, that the Master and Overseer appoint all committees, except on Appeals and Grievances.

The motion that the Grange proceed to the appointment of a committee of three on Appeals and Grievances, was carried.

The following were nominated and elected as said committee: Henry Mundy, of Wabash county; C. F. Mills, of Sangamon county; J. B. Courtney, of Vermillion county.

The motion of W. H. Greene, of McDonough, was carried, that a committee of three be appointed to report upon a plan for the relief of the destitute in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The Master appointed, as said committee, W. P. Parker, of Knox county; W. H. Greene, of McDonough county; J. T. Wallace, of Montgomery county.

The following programme, on motion of Bro. Kirkpatrick of Livingston county, was adopted for Wednesday, Jan. 13th, 1875:

*Morning Session* — Opening Grange. Reading Minutes. Report of Secretary. Report of Treasurer. Report of Purchasing Agent. General Business. Adjournment.

*Afternoon Session* — Opening Grange. Reports of Committees. General Business. Adjournment.

On motion, Thursday evening session was appointed for meeting manufacturers and dealers.

A motion, that the the evening session be held for instruction, was carried.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

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TUESDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Grange met as per adjournment.

Called to order by Master Golder — opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. Forsythe, of Edgar, was called upon and proceeded to instruct the members of the State Grange in the unwritten work of the Order.

Bro. Van Court, of St. Clair, Worthy Lecturer of State Grange, addressed the meeting.

A motion of J. M. Chambers, of Stephenson, was carried, that the Fifth Degree be conferred by reading the Ritual and explaining the unwritten work of the same.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 13, 1875.

State Grange met as per adjournment. Called to order by Worthy Master Golder, opened in due form in the Fourth Degree. Minutes of previous day read and approved. The following resolutions, introduced by Bro. E. R. Stoddard, of Lee county, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That no member be allowed to speak but once on the same subject, without the consent of the Grange.

*Resolved*, That all resolutions be reduced to writing, and read from the desk of the Secretary.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. Frank Ater, of Piatt, was adopted:

WHEREAS, One of the delegates from Piatt county is not in attendance:

*Resolved*, That W. Voorhees be allowed the seat of said delegate, from Piatt county, not in attendance.

Bro. M. S. Arnold, of Lee county, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a resolution in relation to the injuries of persons and stock by transportation companies.

The Master appointed, as said committee, M. S. Arnold, of Lee county; Asa Bowman, of Christian county, and W. H. Reeves, of Piatt county.

Secretary Fanning made the following report, which was received and referred to Finance Committee:

JANUARY 12, 1875.

*Officers and Members of State Grange of Illinois:—*

Your Secretary would beg leave to report as follows:

As the books and records of this office are the indications of

the progress and work of the Order of this State, I submit the following summary of the progress of our growth, which will show a result highly gratifying to those interested in our growth and welfare.

The work was commenced in this State soon after the conception of the plan of the organization by its founders.

The first Grange was organized in the office of the *Prairie Farmer*, in the city of Chicago, on the 24th of April, 1868; but the atmosphere of the city seems to have been uncongenial, and it never met afterwards, as I can learn.

*Nunda Grange*, No. 2, was organized November 27th, the year following (1869), at Nunda, Henry Co. This Grange seems to have been in a dormant condition until April 1st, 1872, when it was reorganized by Dr. Burnham, and is still in a working condition.

No 3 was organized at Henry, Marshall Co., December 4, 1869, and I have never been able to obtain anything further in relation to its history. These three Granges were organized by O. H. Kelly, Secretary of National Grange.

No. 4, *Catlin Grange*, was organized at Catlin, Vermillion Co., December 8, 1870, and reorganized December 9, 1873, and is at present working.

No. 5, *Fairmount Grange*, was organized January 13, 1871, and nothing more is known at this office in relation to it.

No. 6, *Guildford Hope Grange*, in Winnebago, was organized July 15, 1871, reorganized November 1, 1873, by Worthy Master Golder, and is still working.

*Rock River Grange*, No. 7, was organized July 15, 1871, by Deputy Wilkinson, of Iowa, and A. Golder was elected Master.

With the organization of this Grange, active work and progress seems to have commenced, as there were organized from that time to March 5, 1872, the time at which the State Grange was organized, 19 Granges, 11 of which were organized by Worthy Master Alonzo Golder.

From this date to the first annual meeting of the State Grange, December 9, 1872, 37 Granges were established, making a total of 73 Granges at the time of that meeting. From December 10, 1872, to the time of holding the second annual meeting of the State Grange, December 9, 1873, there were organized 729 Granges, making a total number, at time of last meeting, of 802.

From that date to the present time there have been organized 731 Granges, making 1,533 in the State up to the first day of January, 1874.

Sixty-six of this number have never reported or paid any dues to State Grange. In my itemized report you will find the numbers of these Granges designated. In addition to this

number, five have not reported for the quarter ending September 30, 1873. Thirty have not reported for December 31, 1873. Sixty-nine have not reported for March 31, 1874. One hundred and eighty-five have not reported for June 30, 1874, and three hundred and sixty-six have not reported for Sept. 30, 1874. Making in all four hundred and thirty-two Granges now in arrears with the State Grange. Several reports have been received since Jan. 1, 1875, which have not been entered upon my books.

There has been received at my office since Dec. 9, 1873, to Jan. 1st, 1875, the sum of \$21,233.28 for membership and quarterly dues, from the several Subordinate Granges, and the sum of \$51 for dispensations for County Granges, and \$16.55 for by-laws, and \$15 for blank applications and demits, making the total amount of \$21,315.83.

The work and expenses of this office have been very much increased by the request of the Executive Committee, that Subordinate Granges should report and pay their dues to this office.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the by-laws and the instructions of the Executive Committee sent to all masters and secretaries in relation to this subject, two hundred and seventy nine Granges have reported and paid to the Treasurer. Making in the aggregate four hundred and thirty-one reports to that office. These, together with the dues paid, have been turned over to my office, and are entered upon my books, and have been receipted for by me.

It is believed that the amendment to the National Constitution requiring Sub-Granges to pay dues to the Secretary instead of to the Treasurer has been ratified by a sufficient number of State Granges to make it a part of the organic law of the Order, though this office has not been officially informed of the fact; hence it is hoped that the annoying question, which has caused this office, as well as that of the Treasurer, so much annoyance, extra work and expense, has been permanently settled.

It will be readily seen by my postage account that there has been a large amount of mail matter sent from my office. The number of letters and packages sent, I am unable to give. In my detailed report, herewith submitted, you will find the amount paid by each Grange and the number and amount of Granges in arrears, also the number and amount of orders drawn. I invite a careful examination of the books and vouchers in my office.

Hoping that our meeting will be pleasant and harmonious, and that the result of your deliberations will be such as will inspire new hope and faith in our Order, and that at our next annual meeting we may be able to show a progress in our work more gratifying even than that of the year just closed, I respectfully submit this report.

O. E. FANNING,  
*Secretary of State Grange.*

The motion of Bro. A. P. Forsythe, of Edgar, was carried, that the Secretary's report be published in the proceedings of the State Grange.

S. J. FREW, State Purchasing Agent, made the following report, which was received:

**WORTHY PATRONS:** I was appointed to the office of State Purchasing Agent, on the 28th of January last, and entered upon the duties of my position on the 30th. The instructions given me were "to ascertain the lowest price for which farm supplies and machinery can be purchased for cash, and to send the conditions to the Purchasing Agents in each county, and to Subordinate Granges, so that agents and Granges may send their orders directly to the manufacturers for such articles as they may desire."

As the season was then far advanced, I saw that prompt action was necessary to secure any advantages for the Patrons in the way of purchasing implements for their Spring work. I had a few propositions as county agent from manufacturers, and from these, together with some I received through the hands of the Executive Committee, I prepared a price list and circular letter, and mailed them to all the Granges and agents whose address I had at that time. It is true the list was small and unsatisfactory, but at the same time it was sufficient to meet the urgent demands at that time.

About the same time I issued a circular to manufacturers, stating briefly the objects of the Order so far as purchasing supplies was concerned, and announced that we were now prepared in Illinois to carry our theory into practice, and we would be pleased to receive terms from such as approved of our way of trading, that they might be placed upon the confidential circular then in course of preparation. This brought forth a ready and favorable response from every quarter.

No sooner was it known that I was appointed Agent than I was in daily receipt of such numbers of letters of inquiry from members of the Order, and propositions from manufacturers and dealers, that it required me to work almost day and night to keep up with the correspondence. I soon had material for another and more satisfactory price list, which was issued in March. From the first I was in daily receipt of inquiries from all parts of the State concerning the possibility of getting sample implements. Considering the great cost to manufacturers to supply such a demand at their own expense, I could not encourage the Granges to expect it. When it was announced that there was to be a meeting of the State Grange, at Bloomington, in April, I could not conceive of any plan by

which manufacturers and representatives of the Order would have a better opportunity of becoming acquainted, and of imparting and receiving a correct knowledge of the merits of what was offered us, than by having an exhibition of implements at that time.

Consequently, I issued a card of invitation to manufacturers and others, who had given us favorable terms, or wished to, to come there with samples. At the same time I urged the Granges to be sure that their counties should be represented at that meeting. The result was that many of the supplies named in my price lists were on exhibition, and also, some that had not been offered before.

It was not long after this until I had a large lot of terms on articles frequently asked for by members of the Granges, and as I had some instruction to impart for the good of the Order, I issued a third price list and circular letter. Before this, I published a card in the St. Louis papers, setting forth the progress of the organization in the southern counties, and asked manufacturers there to give us terms that would be an inducement to trade instead of bringing supplies from a distance. We now have liberal offers from them, and the Patrons in that part of the State will receive decided advantages. I did not issue any more price lists, although I now have quite a large lot of propositions received since then. It would afford me much pleasure could I report that our purchasing has been a success, but I am compelled to say it has not. It has failed to meet the expectations of either the Patrons or manufacturers. I will endeavor to point out the defects of our present system, and suggest plans for its improvement.

The lateness of the season at which I was appointed made it impossible to arrange business for the Spring trade. The local agents all over the country had, by the first of February, all their territory occupied, and a full supply of implements engaged for the year, while we were only beginning work that should have been completed three months earlier. The "rings" were determined to oppose us by every means in their power, and did not hesitate to offer their goods at less than cost rather than suffer us to introduce our wares at wholesale prices, hoping in this way to lead the trade away from manufacturers who offered us terms, throw their stock in trade back on their hands, and compel them to either leave the field or join their combinations. Added to this, they had samples to show their customers. They were emboldened in their work, too, by knowing that many of their opponents were men of small means, and would not be able to stand a long contest. They were pressed into these extremes by knowing that, unless they diverted the Grange trade from its proper channels, their man-

facturers would soon be too strong for them to contend with. To the shame of many who have a name with us, but who lack the heart of a true Patron, they purchased from the enemy, and, in so doing, showed that the present dime was to them better than the future dollar, and ignored all principle besides. Conduct of this kind has done very much to discourage manufacturers, who have met us upon our own terms, and it has been the cause of not a few withdrawing their propositions.

Another cause of our failure is, that our trade is completely scattered and lacks the concentration of the most common agency among us. It will never do to attempt carrying on a retail trade upon a wholesale basis. When dealers offered us their wholesale prices they expected us to unite our orders and purchase as largely as their former agents did, or, at least, sufficient to supply our own membership. Too few of our members consider that manufacturers cannot furnish a single article at the same rate they can a large quantity. When orders were sent in singly, or in small numbers, they failed to secure the lowest prices, and the purchaser also lost the benefit of low freights allowed on car load lots.

It will be seen, then, that Patrons have experienced two losses, both of which our local agents escape. Those who have bought in this way soon discovered that their goods cost them quite as much, or even more, than if purchased from the home trade, to say nothing of the trouble of ordering.

One cause of our scattered trade is, that we did not adopt any certain kinds of implements and machinery upon which we could unite with confidence; and another is, that each county and Subordinate Grange agent endeavored to get whatever the prejudices of their customers dictated.

Again, Patrons do not anticipate their wants and order in time. Many think goods can be supplied any hour, and they make no allowance for detention of mails, an overstock of orders at the factory, the crowded condition of freight trains, the oversight of shipping clerks, or the negligence of railroad employees; and these annoyances, frequently occurring, have been the cause of many discouragements. When goods are ordered in large quantities, many of these difficulties are not experienced.

The credulity of farmers, too, has been another cause of failure. It seems as if they are ever ready to listen to the false reports of local or traveling agents, who always have a supply of reasons why it is better to pay a good round price for an article set down at your door, than to send for it yourself, even though you save several dollars by it.

Again, there are too many who become so prejudiced in favor of what they have become used to, or *against* something they

have seen in the hands of a careless or unskillful workman, that they will hear of no reasonable explanation. Agents knowing this will spare no pains to introduce his wares, because, if his customer succeeds in discovering its merits, he becomes infatuated with the article, and labors to see all his neighbors supplied with the same. This is eminently so in respect to sewing machines and reapers.

To succeed in making our purchasing a success, it is necessary that the Executive Committee, with the State Agent, should make a careful examination of implements and machinery offered us, and adopt what they know to be the best, and can recommend in price and quality. When this is done, such information should be distributed with all possible dispatch to the Granges, that orders can be made up without delay. They should endeavor to make their choice at points from whence goods can be shipped to advantage without incurring too much expense in freights. Nearly every kind of implements needed can be supplied from St. Louis, some middle part of the State, and Chicago. While there may be a shade of difference in factory prices at these points, it will be overcome in the short transportation. This would, to some extent, obviate the difficulty experienced from the want of samples, as wares manufactured at these points have their local territory, and are not unknown, and at the same time give encouragement to home manufacture.

We must not forget that the season is now far spent and that do the best we can we must expect many of the annoyances occasioned by our late beginning last year. The attempt to keep up a satisfactory trade directly from each Subordinate Grange must be abandoned. It is impracticable, and only results in discouragement to all concerned. If proper attention had been given to the organization of a good system of purchasing when the present one proved inadequate to our wants, we might now be in good working order. What we have lost by experimenting, will require much labor to overcome.

Local agents are now laying in their goods for the Spring trade. If we succeed, we must present the same advantages they do in having a line of samples. To effect this, there must be sample and sale rooms opened at convenient points in every county, and agents appointed to give the business their undivided attention. They should sell to all farmers, although they are not obliged to sell to those who refuse to unite with us at the same price they sell to those who have invested their time and money in our Order. All farmers need implements, and if we refuse to supply them, we invite others to set up opposition in every town.

Our members must consider the sacredness of their relation

to the manufacturers who have come out from combinations and offer to adopt our theory, and any Patron who proves untrue to his obligations, should be expelled from the Order. We need none but loyal members in our warfare with the powers that rob the farmer of his hard-earned money. A thorough canvass should be made of each county that it may be ascertained what number of implements are wanted. We see other agents understand this, and until we take hold of business in a business way, let us not complain about our situation.

Inquiry should be made in every Grange, not later than September each year, how many and what kind of implements and machines will be needed for the next year. These reports should be immediately sent to the County Agent who would classify them and forward them to the State Agent, who would report the whole amount to the manufacturer. In this way a wholesale trade can be made up that will bid defiance to all combinations, and totally subdue the haughtiness of "rings." It will present a trade that will command respect, and be sought after, rather than be regarded with indifference or contempt. It will also give manufacturers the information they need in laying in stock. If they have to work on uncertainties, the purchaser must pay for all the risk run. If they manufacture more than is needed, they must dispose of what they do at such prices as will pay interest and risk on stock in trade carried over to another season. If they fall short of supplying the demand, vexation and disappointment are in store for those who come too late.

These are statistics that can be obtained with as much certainty in the Fall of the year as they can in the Spring, when we are ready to begin our work. If the State Agent is furnished with orders from all the counties, he cannot fail to purchase supplies at the lowest possible rates, and shipping in large quantities the lowest freight rates can be obtained.

In order to secure the concentration of trade needed, all must be willing to surrender some of his preferences for what he has been accustomed to using. It cannot be expected that every one can be favored with exactly what he wants. It is not wise to be too tenacious, when it is a fact that the goods we have to offer are as good as the best sold by our opponents. Of all the goods purchased through the Grange during the past year, I have heard of but one complaint, and in that case the article was returned to the manufacturer. I have received many letters from those who made purchases, and their testimony is that their wares are better, or at least as good, as any offered by their home trade. The efforts put forth by our opponents to prevent the introduction of the manufactured articles sold through the Grange, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous

that they are indeed articles of merit, and that agents fear to compare goods.

Arrangements are now made by which we can get sugar, molasses, coffee and rice from the Granges in the South at greatly reduced prices from what we pay here, and they will take our grain and other farm products in return.

Inquiry is often made for a plan for organizing companies that wish to open Grange stores and sample rooms. That we may be able to give the desired information, and that these organizations may be uniform, I would recommend that a committee be appointed to prepare plans, with a form of constitution and by-laws.

When I was appointed your agent, the Executive Committee promised me \$2.50 per day for the time I was employed, and, in addition, my printing, traveling, stationery and postage expenses were to be paid from the funds belonging to the State Grange. I was satisfied from the first that the system of purchasing adopted would not meet the necessities of the Patrons long, as it had been tried in other places and proved a failure. It became apparent, however, in a very short time, that it would be disastrous to continue the policy throughout the year. In my monthly reports to the Executive Committee, I stated my fears, when I discovered so much dissatisfaction among the manufacturers who gave us terms. We were not furnishing any trade. I was notified that the Committee would meet in Bloomington on the day preceding the meeting of the State Grange in April. I went, and was prepared to recommend what changes I thought necessary, but there was no meeting, for reasons which I presume they will explain. In a few weeks I addressed each member a letter, stating the dissatisfaction that was expressed by manufacturers, as well as members of the Order, and urged a meeting of the Committee early in June, and recommended the adoption of the system they have in Iowa, which was working well. I was answered by some that a meeting was not needed. However, in a few weeks I was informed that the meeting was over, and, that among other topics discussed, was that of the business of purchasing. That a resolution was passed appointing me State Purchasing Agent, that I was to fill all orders sent me by the Granges, for which I was to charge the purchaser a commission of five per cent., which was to be full compensation for my services from that date. It is not difficult to see what effect the charging of five per cent. would have upon the trade. The Granges were not apprised of the fact for several weeks, and consequently, if they had been willing to purchase, they did not know what arrangements were made. In the meantime, I was busy receiving and answering letters from many who were preparing for harvest, and had

I resigned, there would have been no one else who could furnish the desired information. In counseling with members high in the Order, it was considered that it would be very injurious to resign, and consequently I determined to not desert the position I accepted in good faith, but would go on in the discharge of duty as well as I could. I did but little traveling in the first part of the year, being once in Chicago and once in Bloomington. Although it is more satisfactory to have a personal interview with manufacturers, I thought it best to make their acquaintance by letter, and visit them afterward. I expected to perform this duty in the less busy season. Under the arrangements made by the Executive Committee, I had to abandon this part of the programme, as I could not meet the expense. I made a trip to Peoria at the time of the State Fair, where I saw many manufacturers I wanted to visit, and had a very satisfactory opportunity of examining implements and machinery. It being still evident that we were not to have any change in our purchasing system, I determined, as a last resort, to call a convention of the County Agents at Galesburg, in November, and try, if possible, to make such arrangements as would insure success during the next season. This is all the traveling I felt justified in doing. That meeting was very satisfactory to all concerned, and the general plans recommended in this report were heartily endorsed.

By the accompanying report of receipts and expenses, you will see that the commissions received since the 9th of June (at which time the committee made the change) fall far short of paying the bill of postage and stationery used in correspondence, to say nothing about the time I have been actively engaged in the work of the office. I believe the money received as commission on purchases should be returned to the parties who paid it. If we pay our dues to the State Grange to defray the expense of that branch of the Order, I claim that it is injustice to fall back upon the membership to pay any of the State officers from their own private funds. All agents and employees should be paid a reasonable salary and then required to perform the duties of their office without any additional compensation, unless business increases so as to make the hiring of clerks necessary. If commissions are paid, it opens the doors for corruption and fraud to enter, and dissatisfaction must follow. It is wrong to create any position that may pay an unreasonably high compensation for services rendered, or so poor a remuneration that duty cannot be faithfully performed. If we preach reform, let us practice it.

I ask you, worthy Patrons of the State Grange, if you will require me to perform the work I have done and go unpaid? I accepted the offer first made, in good faith. The contract was

violated without my knowledge or consent, and all efforts to effect a satisfactory arrangement seems to be useless thus far. I know, assuredly, that some members of our Executive Committee have labored hard to prevent the inauguration of so disastrous a system of purchasing. It has been with the greatest difficulty that I persuaded manufacturers to anticipate a better trade from us during the coming year, and in view of this, they have, for the present, concluded to not establish their old agencies until they see what we will do here. We are not in a situation to experiment with untried theories. We see discouragement pictured in the Granges all over the State, and the serious question presents itself to you,—will we enter upon another year with no better plans than we now have?

I was unfortunate at the time of getting out my last price list in adding the names of Harris Brothers, who offered the Singer Sewing Machine. They proved to be swindlers. I discovered the fact almost as soon as the lists were distributed, and published a caution in the agricultural papers of Illinois, which was copied by almost the entire Western press, and so far as I know, very little harm arose from the misfortune.

Hoping that the experience of the past will prepare us for greater success in the future, and thanking the Patrons for their kind forbearance while I attempted to accommodate all, and with a firm belief that we will surmount every difficulty and unfurl the banner inscribed with "success," to cheer the heart of the husbandman, this report is fraternally and respectfully submitted by

S. J. FREW.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. I. J. Monfort, of Coles county, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the State Purchasing Agent, Frew, be referred to a committee of three—printed with the proceedings, and a copy sent to each Subordinate Grange, with a request that it be read in open Grange.

Master appointed as said committee, W. P. Parker, of Knox; A. F. Hardy, of Champaign; J. Close, of Mercer.

J. S. Armstrong made the following report, which was received and, on motion, referred to Finance Committee:

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12, 1875.

I, as Treasurer of the State Grange of Illinois, would beg leave to submit the following report to your honorable body:

I found in the hands of J. H. Simonson, former Treasurer,

Dec. 12, 1873, seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents.

He paid out, before turning the books over to me, seven thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents. Leaving a balance of two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-two cents.

Which money he returned to me and I gave him a receipt therefor. I have received moneys belonging to the State Grange of Illinois, amounting to nineteen thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-six cents.

And have paid out upon the orders of our Worthy Master and Secretary, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Leaving a balance in my hands, and subject to your order, the sum of eleven thousand and ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG,  
*Treasurer of State Grange.*

The motion appointing Thursday evening for meeting manufacturers was re-considered; and, on motion, Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was designated to meet manufacturers and dealers.

The motion of D. B. Green was carried, that all resolutions, after being read, be referred to the proper committees.

Worthy Overseer in the chair.

D. N. Foster, Secretary of the Executive Committee, made the following report of the transactions of the Committee for the past year:

*To the Officers and Members of the State Grange of Illinois:—*

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—Your Executive Committee would beg leave to submit the following annual report for the year 1874. It will be remembered by many present that, in addition to the duties usually assigned to such committees, much of the business commonly transacted by such bodies in convention, was referred to your Executive Committee, with power to fully represent and act for the Grange. Among these duties were the revision and adoption of the By-Laws; suggestions for changes in the organic law of the Order; the appointment of one or more Purchasing Agents, and assigning their duties; the appointment and commission of commission houses for the sale of the various kinds of farm products upon the principal markets to which the products of the State are shipped and

sold; to fix the amount and approve the bond of the Treasurer and Secretary; to make the necessary appropriations to defray the expense of the several officers of the Grange.

This unusual delegation of power seemed to be rendered necessary by the large number of members present at the last regular meeting of the Grange, the great diversity of opinion entertained upon most of these subjects, the heavy expense necessarily incurred by a lengthy session of so large a body (it being about \$2,300 per day), and the low condition of the treasury at that time.

Your committee entered upon the discharge of its duties immediately upon the close of the last session of this Grange. They met at the Ashley House, in the city of Bloomington, and selected D. W. Dame to act as Chairman, and D. N. Foster, Secretary; also fixed the amount of the Secretary's and Treasurer's bond at \$25,000 each, and adjourned to meet at the city of Sterling, on December 23, 1873.

Your committee carefully considered the Constitution of the Order, and requested the Master to ask for the following changes, believing that the experience in the working of the Order has shown them to be desirable, if not necessary, for the good of the whole organization:

To have the Article under the head of State Grange, so altered as to allow the various State Granges to create a legislative or representative body from its members, of such a number, and in such a manner, as it may, from time to time, deem expedient. Also the right to regulate its own internal affairs, providing such action shall not conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the National Grange.

#### SIXTH DEGREE.

Each State Grange to be represented in the National Grange upon the basis of its membership.

#### TERM OF OFFICE.

Officers of the National Grange to be elected for two years. The annual meeting to be held in October.

Also that Secretaries of Subordinate Granges report and pay all moneys due the State Grange, to the Secretary, instead of to the Treasurer, as required by the old Constitution.

In Article 8, Section 5, the following words are found:

"But no plan of work shall be adopted by the State or Subordinate Grange, without first submitting it to, and receiving the sanction of, the National Grange."

It is not clear just what is intended to be conveyed by this language. If it is intended that no plan of work shall be adopted either for the moral, social, intellectual or pecuniary interests of the members of the Order without applying to, and

receiving the permission of the National Grange, your committee conceive that it would render both State and Subordinate Granges entirely powerless to act for their own good, and cannot see any particular use for such branches except to contribute to the support of the present stock, especially as no work is actually required, except the payment of dues. Hence, the committee very strongly urged the necessity of having that part of the section stricken out. Also that the fee for dispensations be reduced to ten dollars.

Abolish the clause requiring amendments to the Constitution to be ratified by three-fourths of the State Granges; also that provision be made for the organization of County Granges.

These are the more important changes asked; the most of them were favorably received and granted by the National Grange and acted upon favorably by more than three-fourths of the State Granges, and are only mentioned in this place to show that the experience of our Brothers in other States is similar to our own.

The Worthy Master returned from the last meeting of the National Grange with the impression that the several State Granges would hold special meetings to act upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Order, and as it seemed to be important that the amendments providing for the organization of County Granges, the one making provision for a representative body in this Grange, and the one providing for the payment of dues to the Secretary instead of the Treasurer, should be ratified and put in force as soon as possible. Your committee requested the Master and Secretary to call a special meeting of this Grange, to be held in the city of Bloomington on the 14th day of April; to be composed of one delegate from each county having Subordinate Granges, with authority to cast one vote for every Grange in his county, said delegate to be elected by the Masters of Granges in the several counties. This plan, your committee were aware, was somewhat irregular, but as the National Grange had, by a resolution passed at its last meeting, conferred the authority, it was hoped that all would cheerfully acquiesce; and such was the result as far as we know.

Knowing that many subjects of vital importance to the welfare of the Order would come before the National Grange, and fearing that the Worthy Master's health might possibly prevent him from attending some of the important sessions, your committee requested Bro. D. W. Dame, your alternate elect, to attend the meeting and assist the Master in the discharge of his duties.

By the adoption of the report of the committee upon purchase of farm supplies, your committee were assigned the responsible duty of appointing one or more Purchasing Agents

for the sale and purchase of farm supplies, machinery, farming tools, farm products, etc. They gave this subject the careful consideration and investigation which its importance seemed to demand.

Not being satisfied with the propositions before them, at their meeting in January a sub-committee was selected, and requested to proceed to Bloomington, and consider such applications as they might at that time have before them, with full authority to act in behalf of the whole committee. This sub-committee advertised a meeting at Bloomington, on the 14th day of January, for the purpose of receiving and considering propositions for the appointment of such Agent or Agents. The committee met according to the advertisement, and received numerous propositions, both in writing and in person, all of which the committee considered very carefully, and after obtaining all the information possible, under the circumstances, in regard to the integrity, business qualifications and facilities of the various applicants, and not being satisfied that any one possessed the qualifications necessary to fulfill the requirements of the Order, accepted none, but referred the subject to the wisdom of the full committee, and proceeded to Chicago for the purpose of appointing a commission agent in that city. The committee having previously requested one of its members to make investigation in relation to the integrity and financial standing of the various business firms doing a commission business, and his report having been received, recommending, among others, the firm of Reynolds, Corbett & Thomas, this committee, after having examined their system of keeping accounts, and learned their facilities for doing the kind of business required by the interests of the Order in this State, entered into contract with said firm to receive and sell the various kinds of farm products which the members of the Order might wish to sell upon the market in the city of Chicago, at a rate of commission very much below the usual charges, and notified the various Subordinate Granges of the appointment of said firm as our authorized agents, together with the rates of commission upon the various farm products, in a confidential circular.

In consequence of the recent failure of said firm, your committee feel called upon to say that at the time of their appointment, and even up to the time of the dissolution of the firm, we had received no information reflecting in the least upon its integrity or sound financial condition. In fact, all the report and information received led us to believe they were honestly and faithfully fulfilling the terms of their contract.

Neither had there been a single complaint or representation of dissatisfaction from parties doing business with them reported to this committee. We had every reason to believe that the

appointment was proving satisfactory to all Patrons who did business with the firm. And we have yet to learn that any Patron has suffered pecuniary loss by their unfortunate failure.

A statement is herewith submitted showing the kind and amount of business done by this Agency for Patrons in this State, from the time of their appointment up to the 1st of November, which will show to what extent the members of the Order appreciate the business arrangements made for them by those to whom they have given authority, and is valuable as a guide for future operations.

At its meeting on the 28th of January, your committee very fully and carefully considered the plan upon which the business of the Purchasing Agency should be conducted. The plans adopted in other States and in some counties in this State, were presented and discussed.

While it was generally admitted to be desirable that the Agency should be established at some large business center which possessed facilities for the transfer and shipment of goods, with an office and facilities for keeping on hand, at least, a limited stock of goods, yet there was, at least, one obstacle in the way which seemed insurmountable. It was evident that such an Agency could not be established and continued without the use of some considerable capital. Where was this money to come from? The State Grange at that time was considerably in debt. Even had there been sufficient funds in the State Treasury, your committee did not consider that they had the authority to use it for that purpose. Unfortunately, we, as an Order, were not in a condition to convince private parties that it was for their interest to use their own money in the maintenance of such an establishment. Hence the committee felt compelled to adopt such a plan as could be operated with comparatively little expense. Their deliberations resulted in the adoption of the plan explained in the following resolution of instructions to the Purchasing Agent, offered by Brother Kennedy:

*Resolution* — “It shall be the duty of the State Agent to ascertain the lowest price for which farm supplies and machinery can be purchased, in cash, and to send the conditions to the Purchasing Agents in each county and to the Subordinate Granges, so that Agents and Granges may send their orders directly to the manufacturers for such articles as they may desire.”

S. J. Frew was then selected Agent to perform the labor contemplated in the above resolution, with a compensation of two dollars and a half per day for the time actually employed, and expenses. His accompanying report will give an exhibit of the work done at his office. On the 20th of February the committee completed the consideration of amendments to the

By-laws and instructed its Secretary to have the same printed together with a code for the use of Subordinate Granges, and send copies to all Granges in the State. Some portions of these amendments were adopted in the anticipation of an early ratification of, at least, a part of the proposed amendments to the National Constitution. This anticipation not having been realized, some portions of the by-laws seem to be without authority, while others are in direct conflict with the National Constitution. Notwithstanding these apparent inconsistencies, it is believed they have very generally met the needs of the Order.

At its meeting in June, the committee believing it to be for the interests of the Order that commission agencies be established in the cities of St. Louis and Peoria, requested Brother Van Court to proceed to St. Louis and make the necessary investigations and arrangements. The result of his mission was the appointment of the firm of Grant & Houston, who, having entered into contract with us and executed a bond in the sum of \$150,000, were recommended to the Patrons in a confidential circular issued from the Secretary's office, containing also the rates of commission.

At the same time Brother Burdett was requested to make arrangements for the establishment of a similar agency in the city of Peoria, with full power to negotiate for the committee, but no contract has been reported by him, consequently we have no authorized agents in that city.

The committee recommended the organization of County Granges and the establishment of business agencies in the local business centers in the several counties with facilities for keeping supplies of goods on hand. With the recommendation of the establishment of these agencies, acting in conjunction with the State Agency, an agency in Chicago and St. Louis, your committee considered they had fully discharged their duty in this direction.

In June, S. J. Frew was made Purchasing Agent, with permission to receive and fill orders at a commission of five per cent. upon the amount of orders filled, and all farther compensation from the State Grange withdrawn. Thus the Agency was to depend for its support upon the actual amount of business done at a commission of five per cent.

We are fully convinced that, had the members of the Order fully and heartily co-operated with your committee in these business arrangements, a showing might have been made at this meeting very satisfactory to all parties interested in the success and welfare of our organization. But at present it is doubtful if a showing can be made that will approximate any thing near accuracy in this branch of the work of the Order.

Expecting that the meeting of the National Grange would commence on the 3rd Tuesday in November, and fearing that, in case a lengthy session should be held, there might not be time for this Grange to meet and conclude its deliberations before the holidays, your committee thought best to change the usual time of holding the meeting of this Grange from December to January. Your committee believe now that in asking the National Grange to hold its sessions in October, instead of later in the season, an error was committed. It is believed that sound policy would require that the several State Granges should hold their sessions previous to the meeting of the National Grange, that the members of the latter might be more fully conversant with the needs and wishes of the Subordinate Granges. The National Grange should be regarded as the servant or executive of the Subordinate, and should be governed in its action by the wishes of the latter expressed through the State Grange. It is a commonly recognized principle that those who furnish the means of support for an enterprise of any kind, should have the right to control it in their own interest.

We believe the National Grange should look to the Subordinate for such light as will indicate what measures it will be best to adopt, and the true line of policy pursued, and not the Subordinate to the National, as has been too much the case in the past.

This Grange, through its Master, received an invitation from the "American Cheap Transportation Association" to send delegates to its annual meeting to be held in Richmond, Va., Dec. 1st. Your committee believing that the Patrons in this State have a vital interest in the question of cheap transportation, and hoping that in this Association we might find a valuable auxiliary in this branch of our work, appointed Bros. Golder and Van Court delegates to represent the interest of the Order in this State in said convention. Bro. Van Court reported that he attended the meeting as required, and it is presumed will report to this meeting the result of their deliberations.

We believe it would be for the interest of the Order if this Grange would make a permanent arrangement by which delegates could be appointed to attend not only the meetings of this Association, but of other kindred organizations having similar objects with our own.

Your committee received an application from Bro. N. D. Wetmore for a recommendation to the Patrons in this State as a suitable person through whom to open direct trade with New Orleans. They instructed their Secretary to open correspondence with Bro. Wetmore with authority to enter into a contract with him similar to other commission agents already appointed, if, in his opinion, it would be for the interests of the Order.

Such a contract not having been made, we desire to submit the application and communication to this body, for their consideration at the proper time.

We would advise the appointment of a committee early in the session to consider the changes desired in the by-laws; and that they be printed together with some of the more important decisions of the State and National Granges in relation to the duties of Subordinate Granges to the State Grange, and a sufficient number of copies furnished the Granges to supply each officer with a copy. This would relieve the Secretary's office of much unnecessary work, as well as greatly aid the officers of the Subordinate Granges in the discharge of their duties.

Believing the organization in this State to be sufficiently matured to enable you to determine, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, the amount of work required of the various officers of this Grange, we would recommend that salaries be fixed for the same.

Your committee would respectfully call your attention to the importance and necessity of enlarging and extending our business operations.

We would respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of establishing a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Order, which shall be the official organ through which the officers of this Grange may communicate such information as may be of general interest and suitable to be made public. Such an organ would relieve the Master and Secretary of a large part of their correspondence. The importance of this will be more fully realized when it is considered that it requires a rapid penman at least *three days* to superscribe, fold and mail a single letter to each Grange in the State. Your committee refrain from submitting any plan upon which such an organ should be established, but trust the wisdom of this body will devise a plan which will be satisfactory to the Brotherhood, and insure its success.

Trusting that you will give the subjects that may come before you, your careful and deliberate consideration; that our meeting together may be harmonious, pleasant and profitable, and that your action may be such as will give a new impetus to, and inspire new courage, faith and hope in our beloved Order, we submit this report.

We would call your attention to the result of the experiments made in Sangamon and some other counties in relation to Stock Sale Associations, and ask you to seriously consider whether the plan adopted there, or a similar one, may not safely be recommended to the Order generally.

It is quite evident to your committee that our business agency needs remodeling; that a different system should be adopted. One founded upon correct business principles, which shall give

the necessary guarantees to manufacturers and dealers, as well as properly guard the interests of the purchasers. We are aware that any plan which may be adopted will be, to a great extent, experimental. The experience of the past two years has shown that *too much reliance* must not be placed in the *inherent* force of the Order, or, in other words, the plan must not depend for its success upon the *love or interest* Patrons may have for the Order, but must contain within itself such elements as will command the admiration of all intelligent Patrons, and thereby insure its success.

It seems absolutely necessary that any plan which may be adopted must contemplate the use of more or less capital. From what source shall this capital be derived? The resources and expenses of the State Grange are not yet sufficiently established to enable your committee to determine that any money can be spared from the Treasury for this purpose, and even should there be a surplus, the policy of using it for this purpose should be very carefully considered.

With these suggestions, we leave this subject with you, trusting your wisdom will indicate the true policy to be pursued.

The committee have held seven meetings, all of which Bros. Dame, Golder, Burdett, Fanning and Foster have attended. Bro. Glidden has attended five; Bros. Kennedy and Dunham three each.

The following shows the expense of each for the year 1874:

To D. W. DAME —	To J. F. GLIDDEN —
For personal services.....\$ 80.00	For personal services..... \$ 22.00
Expenses..... 197.02	Expenses..... 28.05
Total..... \$ 277.02	Total..... \$ 50.05
To JOSEPH BURDETT —	To W. M. KENNEDY —
For personal services..... \$ 47.00	For personal services ..... \$ 12.00
Expenses..... 96.25	Expenses..... 12.65
Total..... \$143.25	Total..... \$24.65
To A. GOLDER —	To D. N. FOSTER —
For personal services..... 26.00	For personal services..... \$ 67.00
Expenses..... 19.55	Expenses..... 87.75
Total..... \$ 45.55	Total..... \$154.75
To D. DUNHAM —	\$25.50 of the above being for postage, printing and envelopes.
For personal services..... \$ 20.00	
Expenses..... 37.70	
Total..... \$ 57.70	
	To C. M. Worthington & Co., For printing on acc't State Grange. \$ 51.00
	To J. H. Simonson..... 29.30
	To State Agent..... 470.51
	For Postage and Stationery..... 100.00
	For printing By-Laws..... 100.00

D. W. DAME,  
D. N. FOSTER,  
O. E. FANNING,  
A. GOLDER,  
JOSEPH BURDETT, } Committee.

On motion of Bro. Seaton, of Adams, the report was received and referred to a committee of three for analysis and distribution.

The Overseer appointed as said committee: R. Seaton, of Adams; W. H. Beers, of Kendall; H. C. Robertson, of Shelby.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the State House authorities for the use of the Representatives Hall for the lecture of Dr. Gregory, which was appointed for 7 o'clock, P. M., this day.

On motion recess was then taken till 2 o'clock, P. M.

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#### WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

State Grange met as per adjournment. Called to order by Worthy Master Golder. Opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. D. B. Greene, of Cumberland, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the members of the State Grange, now in session, extend to the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, a cordial invitation to attend the lecture of Dr. Gregory, to be delivered in the Representatives Hall to-night.

On motion, D. B. Greene was appointed a committee to present the resolution to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Grange, with open doors, invited manufacturers and dealers to speak, and make their terms known to the delegates.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to manufacturers for liberal terms and suggestions as to the best mode of transacting business with Patrons.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. W. P. Parker, of Knox, was adopted, and, on motion, referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District:

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee has suggested that there be a newspaper edited in the interest, and endorsed as the official medium, of the State Grange of Illinois,—

*Resolved*, That there be a committee appointed to take into consideration the best means of doing the same, and the said committee to report at their earliest convenience.

The following resolutions, introduced by Bro. J. F. Clark, of Macoupin, were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we recommend S. S. Garst, of Union Grange, No. 485, as a delegate from Macoupin county, to this Grange, to fill the vacancy of Bro. J. Nifong in his absence.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the best means of establishing a paper of this kind.

At the request of Master Golder, delegates from the different Congressional Districts nominated the following as members of the committee, which action was approved by the Grange:

W. P. Parker, *Chairman*. 1st District, A. H. Dolton. 3d District, D. T. Smith. 4th District, L. W. Lawrence. 5th District, M. K. Hammond. 6th District, M. S. Arnold. 7th District, Thos. Johns. 8th District, J. W. West. 9th District, John Pickett. 10th District, W. Martin. 11th District, E. A. Giller. 12th District, C. F. Mills. 13th District, G. W. Patton. 14th District, J. S. Busey. 15th District, H. Y. Keller. 16th District, J. D. Wallis. 17th District, J. F. Clark. 18th District, W. J. Suit. 19th District, J. McMillan.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. John Edmonds, of Saline county, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be requested to make ample arrangements with business houses in the city of St. Louis, for purchasing implements, farm supplies, etc., for Patrons in the southern part of the State.

The motion of A. H. Dolton, of Cook, was carried, that a committee of seven be appointed on legislation.

The Master appointed as said committee: A. H. Dolton, of Cook; H. J. Loomis, of Macoupin; H. G. Thrace, D. P. Keller, Frank Brown, A. Monroe, W. H. Greene,

Adjourned to Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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#### THURSDAY MORNING.

State Grange met as per adjournment. Called to order by Worthy Master Golder. Opened in due form in the Fourth Degree. Minutes of previous day read and approved.

Bro. J. D. Wallace, of Montgomery, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That Bro. S. S. Garst be accepted as a delegate to this State Grange from Macoupin, as a substitute of J. F. Knifong, the regular delegate, who could not come on account of sickness in his family.

Motion was carried that a committee of three be appointed to furnish the press with proper information of the proceedings of the State Grange for publication.

*Committee*—D. N. Foster, D. W. Dame, A. J. Sanborn, of Ogle.

The motion of Bro. J. M. Chambers, of Stephenson, was carried, that the conferring of the Fifth Degree be made the special order for this evening, at 7 o'clock.

The motion of Bro. Chas. Mayo, of Peoria, was carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Gregory for his able address, and that the city papers be requested to publish the same.

The following report of the Relief Committee was received and adopted as amended:

REPORT.

We, the undersigned, Relief Committee of the State Grange of Illinois, would beg leave to make the following report:—

Whereas, it is reported that great destitution prevails in a portion of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and your committee being informed by Worthy Master Adams of National Grange, that Iowa will make provision for her own people, and in the absence of any reliable information in relation to the true condition of the people of Minnesota, (and your committee not being in possession of any reliable information in reference to the destitution of the citizens of that State, yet feeling confident of, and being in possession of conclusive evidence, official and otherwise, that the suffering in Nebraska and Kansas prevails to a very great extent.) would recommend the State Grange of Illinois to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars of the funds of State Grange. Five hundred dollars to be forwarded to W. B. Porter, Master of Nebraska State Grange, to be by him properly distributed to the destitute of that State; and five hundred dollars to be forwarded to E. S. Stover, Governor of Kansas, to be placed in the hands of J. G. Otis, State Purchasing Agent P. of H. for the State of Kansas, to be by him properly distributed to the suffering of said State.

Your committee would further recommend Worthy Master Golder to use his influence to secure a liberal appropriation by the National Grange, for the relief of the citizens of those States.

And as your committee is in possession of reliable information that a large portion of the people of those States will need

supplies until they can raise another crop, would further recommend that each Subordinate Grange in the State of Illinois, donate, such as grain, clothing, seeds and other family supplies for their relief; and by so doing we will demonstrate to the world that we are what we claim to be in the interests of *humanity*, and that we are not deaf to the cries of the suffering.

W. P. PARKER,  
JOHN D. WALLIS,  
W. H. GREENE,  
} Committee.

The following report of R. Seaton, Chairman of Committee on Analysis and Distribution of Executive Committee's report, was received and adopted:

*To the Officers and Members of the State Grange of Illinois:*

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Executive Committee of the State Grange for analysis and distribution, would beg leave to make the following report:

*First.* That portion of the report referring to the appointment of purchasing and commission agents be referred to the Committee on the Report of Purchasing Agent.

*Second.* That portion referring to the American Cheap Transportation Co. be referred to the Committee on Transportation.

*Third.* That portion referring to the appointment of a committee on the changes required in the by-laws be referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

*Fourth.* That portion relating to salaries of the officers of the State Grange, to the Committee on Salaries.

*Fifth.* That portion relating to the establishing of a paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Order be referred to the special Committee on a "Grange Organ."

*Sixth.* That the bills of the different members of the committee handed in with their report be placed in the hands of the Finance Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. SEATON,  
H. C. ROBERTSON,  
Wm. H. BEERS,  
} Committee.

Bro. Isaac L. Terrell, Chairman Committee on Master's Address, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

*To the Officers and Members of the State Grange:*

Your Committee on the Worthy Master's very able address, would beg leave to make the following report:

*First.* That part referring to the Secretary and Treasurer, we would recommend reports to be referred to the Finance Committee.

*Second.* That portion of the address referring to the purchase of farm supplies, we would recommend be referred to the Committee on the State Purchasing Agent's report.

*Third.* That portion of the Worthy Master's address referring to the social condition of the Order, we heartily concur in, and recommend to the favorable consideration of the members of the Order.

*Fourth.* That portion of the address which refers to insurance, we would recommend be referred to the Committee on Insurance, and recommend to them that they give it their favorable consideration.

*Fifth.* That portion of the address referring to by-laws, we would recommend be referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Respectfully submitted.

ISAAC L. TERRELL,  
RICHARD SEATON, }  
J. F. COE, } Committee.

Bro. J. M. Allen, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, made the following report, which was received, and, on motion, the resolutions were taken up separately and adopted, as follows:

The Committee on Resolutions ask leave to report as follows, to-wit.:

That the legislation of the States and of the National government has heretofore been more in the interests of the few than of the masses.

That the great latitude taken by some of the corporations is productive of vast mischief to the producers of the West and the consumers of the East. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every citizen to use his influence at the ballot-box, and elsewhere, for the repeal of all unjust laws, and for the enactment of such others as will promote the general welfare.

*Resolved*, That there are some interests of too great magnitude to commit entirely to the control of corporations; and that the State and General governments are entrusted with power to protect and promote the com-

mon good, and should use that power so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

*Resolved.* That the railroad corporations of this country are managed with such disregard to the interests of the people as to make it the duty of the State governments to exercise their authority in regulating such corporations, and where the States have not the power to restrain the railroads from an improper use of their powers, that it is the duty of the General government to interpose its power to compel the railway managers to have due regard to the rights of the people.

The following resolution, introduced by G. L. Kirkpatrick, was adopted:

*Resolved,* That there be a committee of five appointed whose duty it shall be to consider the propriety of establishing a State Agricultural Store, through which all county agents may purchase, and also the best method of raising the necessary capital for running the same and the most central point to suit the convenience of the Patrons of the State, and report to-morrow morning.

Master appointed as said committee: G. L. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Reed, Thomas Gill, S. S. Garst, J. M. Chambers.

On motion, a recess was taken until two o'clock, P. M.

Grange met after recess; called to order by Worthy Overseer.

The following resolutions, offered by the Committee on Resolutions, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The custom of the Congress of the United States to extend patents to those who have already accumulated large fortunes has so enhanced the price of many useful inventions as to place them beyond the reach of persons of moderate means; therefore,

*Resolved,* That the State Grange of Illinois demand of their representatives in both houses of Congress to use every honorable means to prevent the indiscriminate extension of patents.

*Resolved,* That we recommend such a change in organized law, as to make Fourth Degree members eligible to election as representatives to the State Grange.

*Resolved,* That the State Grange of Illinois urgently request the members of our Legislature to use their utmost exertions to prevent the repeal or modification of the present temperance law of the State.

*Resolved,* That the Legislature of the State of Illinois at present assembled in Springfield, be requested to oppose all attempts made by the railroad and other monopolies to repeal the present Railroad and Warehouse Commission law.

*Resolved,* That the system of protection by tariff is one of the most odious of all special legislation, and that we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity of repealing all protective tariff laws.

Ayes and Nays called for: Ayes, 101; Nays, 32.

*Resolved,* That the currency question is one of much importance, and should be investigated without fear, favor or prejudice.

*Resolved,* That while we are not in favor of inflation, we do not see how it is possible to make a basis of gold and silver without such contraction of the currency as to produce wide-spread disaster.

*Resolved*, That the faith of the government is now the basis of our circulating medium, and that, as at present advised, we are inclined to favor a repeal of the present banking law, and a new issue of currency based upon bonds of the government, bearing a low rate of interest.

Ayes and Nays were called for with the following result:  
Ayes, 105; Nays, 23.

Motion carried, that resolutions relating to Temperance and Railroads be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Moved, that a printed copy of the resolutions relating to Temperance and Railroads be sent to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois.

The motion of D. N. Foster was carried, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the Communication and Railroad Bill of W. C. Keble, of Washington.

Overseer appointed said Committee: D. W. Dame, T. McD. Richards, and J. M. Allen.

B. F. Caldwell, Chairman of Auditing Committee, made the following report, which was, on motion, received and adopted:

*To the State Grange P. of H. of Illinois:—*

Your committee, to whom was referred the bills of Bro. S. J. Frew, State Agent, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that they recommend the allowance in full of the balance due on his account for incidental expenses. Amount, \$42.80, and the sum of \$1.50 per day for the 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  days charged by him in his second bill. Amount, \$196.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

B. F. CALDWELL,  
*Chairman Auditing Committee.*

Jno.\*K. Ely, Chairman of Committee on Salaries, made the following report, which was received, and, on motion, taken up by item and adopted as amended, to read as follows:

**WORTHY PATRONS:**—Your Committee on Salaries beg leave to submit the following report: The duties assigned to us are without a precedent in our State Order, and your committee feel the full weight of the responsibility which rests upon them when they attempt to recommend to you what, in their opinion, would be a proper compensation or salary for our officers.

Exact justice to all is one of the fundamental principles of our organization, and if we intend to live up to the principles we teach, we must be not only willing, but expect to pay those who serve, or incur responsibility or risk for us.

We, therefore, recommend that the Worthy Master receive

seven hundred dollars per annum for the years of 1874-'5. for his services.

That our Worthy Secretary receive one thousand dollars per annum for the years of 1874 and '75 for his services, and the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for clerk hire.

And our Worthy Treasurer receive the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for his services and responsibility as Treasurer.

And we recommend that the Purchasing Agent receive for the year 1875, the sum of one thousand dollars for his services.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN K. ELY,  
JOSEPH McLAIN,  
W.M. H. JOSEPH, } Committee.

Thos. McD. Richards, Chairman of Finance Committee, made the following report, which was received and adopted, except the recommendation relating to the Purchasing Agent's Salary, that being fixed by Committee on Salaries:

*To the State Grange P. H. of Illinois:—*

PATRONS:—Your Finance Committee beg leave to report that we have examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary, and believe them correct.

We find that from the date of the last Annual Meeting of State Grange, of December 9, 1873, to January 1st, 1875, he has received from the following Granges the following amounts. contained in the annexed detailed report, marked (A):

Making the Secretary's total receipts for membership and quarterly dues.....	\$21,233.28
Received for Dispensations for Co. Granges.....	51.00
"    " sale of By-Laws.....	16.55
"    " " Blanks .....	15.00

Making a total from all sources..... \$21,315.83

Per contra—He has paid out as follows, to wit.:—

For postage.....	\$598.74
" printing.....	567.64

For incidentals, which includes \$46.25 for State Officers' regalia.....	316.22
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He has receipts from Treasurer for.....	19,366.85
" Making a total of.....	20,849.45

Leaving in Secretary's hand..... \$466.38

We have also examined the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find that his accounts stand as follows:

He has received from all sources.....	\$19,647.46
" He has paid out, as appears by books and vouchers.....	8,550.28

Thus leaving the sum of..... \$11,097.18

The following statement shows the amount received from each Subordinate Grange since last report to State Grange:

## A.

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
2.....	\$10.15	51.....	23.02	100.....	21.51
3.....		52.....	7.58	101.....	16.69
4.....	24.46	53.....	15.76	102.....	31.76
5.....		54.....	5.76	103.....	17.10
6.....	45.64	55.....	5.22	104.....	32.83
7.....	17.24	56.....	6.20	105.....	5.69
8.....	12.85	57.....	35.18	106.....	16.10
9.....	28.26	58.....	60.65	107.....	
10.....	11.22	59.....	3.00	108.....	17.00
11.....	3.04	60.....	50.51	109.....	24.23
12.....	7.51	61.....	8.18	110.....	3.58
13.....	13.18	62.....		111.....	28.87
14.....	9.29	63.....	24.92	112.....	28.70
15.....	16.48	64.....	4.65	113.....	14.14
16.....	3.66	65.....	12.56	114.....	6.70
17.....	3.62	66.....	15.27	115.....	10.18
18.....	16.45	67.....	44.94	116.....	20.38
19.....	5.25	68.....	145.94	117.....	13.54
20.....	11.70	69.....		118.....	61.68
21.....		70.....	32.37	119.....	38.03
22.....	34.13	71.....	19.70	120.....	6.54
23.....	18.62	72.....	21.58	121.....	10.92
24.....		73.....	35.04	122.....	9.37
25.....	14.21	74.....	3.25	123.....	59.72
26.....	11.00	75.....	1.80	124.....	11.10
27.....	8.73	76.....	34.94	125.....	12.33
28.....	15.03	77.....	5.31	126.....	23.83
29.....	21.38	78.....	41.32	127.....	6.56
30.....	3.50	79.....	3.89	128.....	
31.....	3.10	80.....	11.89	129.....	45.92
32.....	10.61	81.....	16.90	130.....	3.28
33.....	11.35	82.....	13.03	131.....	4.78
34.....	2.22	83.....	4.00	132.....	41.21
35.....	46.01	84.....	15.20	133.....	9.32
36.....	6.40	85.....	10.40	134.....	17.52
37.....	4.92	86.....	5.75	135.....	14.02
38.....	9.84	87.....	17.80	136.....	21.78
39.....	14.30	88.....	26.20	137.....	11.28
40.....	18.62	89.....	17.04	138.....	12.88
41.....	24.98	90.....	21.60	139.....	5.71
42.....	17.38	91.....	16.28	140.....	10.66
43.....	6.51	92.....	27.28	141.....	9.35
44.....	19.18	93.....	7.45	142.....	20.68
45.....	7.48	94.....	12.00	143.....	26.68
46.....	12.20	95.....	24.17	144.....	9.60
47.....	12.80	96.....	8.28	145.....	8.25
48.....	6.38	97.....	10.38	146.....	15.32
49.....	15.84	98.....	15.09	147.....	21.43
50.....	14.56	99.....	6.96	148.....	26.42

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
149.....	10.50	205.....	29.48	261.....	7.18
150.....	8.90	206.....	5.40	262.....	
151.....	16.00	207.....	33.80	263.....	16.75
152.....	22.57	208.....	11.95	264.....	16.40
153.....	10.05	209.....	4.60	265.....	8.86
154.....	14.76	210.....	8.00	266.....	16.14
155.....	16.17	211.....	20.52	267.....	6.65
156.....	23.77	212.....	11.13	268.....	13.98
157.....	14.31	213.....	33.16	269.....	30.00
158.....	20.57	214.....	7.30	270.....	21.84
159.....	19.16	215.....	101.04	271.....	23.02
160.....	6.00	216.....	23.77	272.....	15.77
161.....	13.40	217.....	12.60	273.....	11.12
162.....	18.75	218.....		274.....	36.42
163.....	5.62	219.....	8.55	275.....	7.20
164.....	19.95	220.....		276.....	4.70
165.....	21.50	221.....		277.....	37.45
166.....	6.76	222.....	22.72	278.....	8.53
167.....	9.26	223.....	9.34	279.....	11.30
168.....	7.58	224.....	45.48	280.....	3.19
169.....	.96	225.....	15.43	281.....	13.47
170.....	5.30	226.....	18.18	282.....	13.98
171.....	14.25	227.....	10.46	283.....	6.78
172.....	13.98	228.....	13.70	284.....	14.10
173.....	10.20	229.....	24.94	285.....	12.99
174.....	20.13	230.....	20.75	286.....	19.97
175.....	5.50	231.....	4.76	287.....	41.17
176.....	13.58	232.....	50.26	288.....	6.68
177.....	13.20	233.....	2.49	289.....	12.65
178.....		234.....	12.79	290.....	10.14
179.....	37.20	235.....	8.37	291.....	4.45
180.....	16.03	236.....	12.64	292.....	1.50
181.....	28.16	237.....	18.26	293.....	7.99
182.....	3.16	238.....	16.92	294.....	34.10
183.....	27.16	239.....	13.54	295.....	4.68
184.....	17.54	240.....	22.43	296.....	9.03
185.....	22.25	241.....	9.96	297.....	10.31
186.....	18.83	242.....	16.21	298.....	43.37
187.....	3.72	243.....		299.....	8.04
188.....	5.09	244.....	11.12	300.....	27.46
189.....	25.38	245.....	10.00	301.....	15.78
190.....	27.66	246.....	17.15	302.....	7.49
191.....	5.68	247.....	21.76	303.....	13.23
192.....	12.10	248.....	6.70	304.....	12.12
193.....	13.00	249.....	8.43	305.....	32.34
194.....	50.44	250.....	11.58	306.....	4.74
195.....	11.66	251.....	10.61	307.....	14.31
196.....		252.....	6.12	308.....	7.50
197.....	14.70	253.....	12.70	309.....	14.95
198.....	25.35	254.....	11.20	310.....	30.44
199.....	15.46	255.....	19.45	311.....	10.71
200.....	36.02	256.....	14.10	312.....	23.88
201.....	20.44	257.....	12.30	313.....	7.93
202.....	35.10	258.....	21.22	314.....	6.52
203.....	15.30	259.....	4.90	315.....	
204.....	13.29	260.....	4.88	316.....	18.71

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount	No. of Grange.	Amount.
317.....	11.33	373.....	6.65	429.....	5.83
318.....	11.26	374.....	9.24	430.....	19.96
319.....	10.48	375.....	7.98	431.....	14.28
320.....	37.12	376.....	10.21	432.....	12.72
321.....	12.37	377.....	11.24	433.....	34.26
322.....	18.59	378.....	19.54	434.....	13.81
323.....	11.41	379.....	29.15	435.....	16.33
324.....	11.68	380.....	17.14	436.....	13.93
325.....	7.70	381.....	35.74	437.....	
326.....	32.85	382.....	9.82	438.....	10.24
327.....	20.02	383.....	20.90	439.....	4.68
328.....	9.23	384.....	66.37	440.....	12.08
329.....		385.....	1.45	441.....	22.54
330.....	3.20	386.....	12.00	442.....	18.29
331.....	15.32	387.....	17.01	443.....	49.33
332.....	10.30	388.....	6.95	444.....	22.90
333.....	11.34	389.....		445.....	8.84
334.....	11.63	390.....		446.....	17.31
335.....	25.98	391.....	19.66	447.....	16.51
336.....	12.72	392.....	29.16	448.....	9.10
337.....	13.42	393.....	12.29	449.....	30.16
338.....	27.47	394.....	4.90	450.....	20.46
339.....	16.56	395.....	23.91	451.....	13.47
340.....	8.74	396.....	8.34	452.....	6.30
341.....	19.64	397.....	15.85	453.....	7.26
342.....	9.87	398.....	18.27	454.....	32.18
343.....	13.58	399.....	11.75	455.....	29.34
344.....	9.95	400.....	16.50	456.....	10.57
345.....	83.08	401.....	18.06	457.....	24.12
346.....	24.98	402.....	29.21	458.....	20.48
347.....	23.72	403.....	36.26	459.....	17.65
348.....	21.38	404.....	6.30	460.....	7.57
349.....	21.60	405.....	16.18	461.....	19.87
350.....	6.92	406.....	12.03	462.....	1.85
351.....	12.15	407.....	9.80	463.....	17.62
352.....	6.40	408.....	11.43	464.....	1.98
353.....	10.80	409.....	12.51	465.....	29.78
354.....	23.59	410.....	5.24	466.....	11.35
355.....	11.50	411.....	12.05	467.....	6.44
356.....	7.64	412.....	11.70	468.....	20.05
357.....	14.50	413.....	9.27	469.....	
358.....	12.86	414.....	1.14	470.....	33.71
359.....	19.65	415.....	10.54	471.....	57.17
360.....	17.94	416.....	19.30	472.....	22.84
361.....	26.89	417.....		473.....	17.43
362.....	22.18	418.....	12.04	474.....	12.24
363.....	10.20	419.....	47.06	475.....	23.62
364.....	12.42	420.....	5.64	476.....	8.19
365.....	10.18	421.....	27.65	477.....	3.85
366.....	14.76	422.....	9.89	478.....	28.72
367.....	21.20	423.....		479.....	26.68
368.....	12.05	424.....	26.95	480.....	6.24
369.....	35.87	425.....	31.18	481.....	24.06
370.....	17.61	426.....	12.75	482.....	15.45
371.....	21.35	427.....	13.54	483.....	9.61
372.....	12.30	428.....	15.10	484.....	18.04

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
485.....	38.20	541.....	17.38	597.....	8.49
486.....	15.39	542.....	20.58	598.....	8.76
487.....	20.72	543.....	14.62	599.....	11.82
488.....	15.72	544.....	25.90	600.....	42.36
489.....	6.38	545.....	10.54	601.....	25.55
490.....	12.12	546.....	5.02	602.....	3.45
491.....	25.57	547.....	9.26	603.....	
492.....	12.28	548.....	32.44	604.....	37.86
493.....	12.15	549.....	7.58	605.....	11.15
494.....	23.31	550.....	12.33	606.....	23.25
495.....	19.05	551.....	52.71	607.....	9.27
496.....	9.53	552.....		608.....	27.29
497.....	5.18	553.....	30.32	609.....	15.33
498.....	23.24	554.....	9.17	610.....	32.92
499.....		555.....	37.13	611.....	14.35
500.....	21.27	556.....	43.79	612.....	25.84
501.....	5.20	557.....	1.90	613.....	12.68
502.....	14.99	558.....	14.34	614.....	52.82
503.....	17.03	559.....	48.86	615.....	2.52
504.....	3.60	560.....	25.86	616.....	44.51
505.....	14.69	561.....	37.58	617.....	23.20
506.....	2.23	562.....	2.44	618.....	20.20
507.....	84.22	563.....	18.74	619.....	18.50
508.....	22.77	564.....	30.93	620.....	14.00
509.....	6.06	565.....	25.48	621.....	36.02
510.....	6.74	566.....	8.74	622.....	7.91
511.....	43.48	567.....	26.08	623.....	21.20
512.....		568.....	37.14	624.....	74.60
513.....	15.50	569.....	65.46	625.....	44.64
514.....	6.53	570.....	27.52	626.....	21.14
515.....	15.28	571.....	43.20	627.....	3.54
516.....	18.47	572.....	59.27	628.....	14.00
517.....	66.02	573.....	32.17	629.....	14.50
518.....	38.22	574.....	33.10	630.....	14.99
519.....	11.36	575.....	35.25	631.....	29.46
520.....	9.14	576.....	22.55	632.....	24.74
521.....	44.39	577.....	41.75	633.....	31.01
522.....	9.64	578.....	17.51	634.....	5.17
523.....	2.28	579.....	9.40	635.....	23.24
524.....	3.96	580.....	14.40	636.....	23.34
525.....	21.96	581.....	39.70	637.....	
526.....	87.61	582.....	15.36	638.....	38.36
527.....	28.93	583.....	39.81	639.....	24.97
528.....	10.37	584.....	19.25	640.....	7.98
529.....	14.56	585.....	14.18	641.....	14.31
530.....	21.66	586.....		642.....	33.99
531.....	9.76	587.....	18.16	643.....	10.23
532.....	18.82	588.....	36.94	644.....	20.66
533.....	5.82	589.....	8.21	645.....	20.06
534.....	4.12	590.....	14.14	646.....	14.18
535.....	16.10	591.....	44.80	647.....	6.22
536.....	27.24	592.....	62.77	648.....	19.18
537.....	19.80	593.....	26.62	649.....	13.99
538.....	13.00	594.....	7.34	650.....	18.71
539.....	13.39	595.....	12.45	651.....	11.73
540.....	70.84	596.....	21.97	652.....	18.49

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
653.	45.74	709.	69.22	765.	4.60
654.	26.59	710.	21.57	766.	15.32
655.	9.53	711.	12.56	767.	5.40
656.	23.20	712.	10.12	768.	29.63
657.	34.77	713.	19.17	769.	23.68
658.	36.09	714.	57.70	770.	28.19
659.	22.99	715.	10.46	771.	9.62
660.	66.96	716.	8.87	772.	19.19
661.	44.65	717.	2.56	773.	26.30
662.	4.05	718.	10.92	774.	6.55
663.	9.11	719.	13.45	775.	18.05
664.	47.87	720.	4.96	776.	17.17
665.	26.38	721.	81.52	777.	30.95
666.	9.35	722.	24.59	778.	40.50
667.	10.64	723.	22.70	779.	72.71
668.	29.46	724.	33.59	780.	61.80
669.	23.48	725.	7.84	781.	12.24
670.	18.75	726.	11.55	782.	12.30
671.	34.43	727.	16.10	783.	30.93
672.	23.02	728.	24.98	784.	7.85
673.	17.46	729.	13.56	785.	10.55
674.	23.47	730.	18.72	786.	4.74
675.	25.74	731.		787.	28.79
676.	42.94	732.	19.08	788.	17.23
677.		733.	20.43	789.	8.20
678.	10.98	734.	5.50	790.	3.88
679.	13.60	735.	26.76	791.	6.49
680.	6.72	736.	38.63	792.	14.90
681.		737.	26.38	793.	12.02
682.	21.57	738.	21.99	794.	19.91
683.	29.32	739.	35.64	795.	31.92
684.	8.33	740.	26.95	796.	41.15
685.	10.75	741.	11.70	797.	26.65
686.	28.11	742.	13.76	798.	42.87
687.	4.00	743.	18.76	799.	4.26
688.	23.00	744.	14.10	800.	3.30
689.	25.69	745.	10.05	801.	17.18
690.	40.56	746.	11.55	802.	26.32
691.	10.48	747.	31.46	803.	18.00
692.	13.67	748.	13.48	804.	48.82
693.	2.10	749.	21.00	805.	18.33
694.	9.80	750.	9.89	806.	18.88
695.	17.60	751.	10.74	807.	26.35
696.	28.49	752.	11.62	808.	20.73
697.	22.26	753.	20.52	809.	7.91
698.	9.48	754.	5.13	810.	9.58
699.	23.55	755.	20.76	811.	25.67
700.	9.60	756.	28.85	812.	28.65
701.	10.80	757.	13.46	813.	6.78
702.	1.20	758.	22.68	814.	28.23
703.	7.00	759.	11.70	815.	43.03
704.	11.50	760.	15.29	816.	17.10
705.	22.10	761.	7.92	817.	3.80
706.	27.00	762.	13.90	818.	13.77
707.	17.96	763.	30.69	819.	10.13
708.	18.35	764.	6.25	820.	16.75

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
821.	14.94	877.	6.59	933.	3.56
822.	24.52	878.	7.92	934.	7.70
823.	9.03	879.	1.26	935.	12.91
824.	14.45	880.	5.58	936.	8.14
825.	29.68	881.	4.80	937.	11.65
826.	57.08	882.	43.47	938.	3.88
827.	17.74	883.		939.	13.62
828.	7.89	884.	19.05	940.	6.45
829.	9.16	885.	17.94	941.	
830.	25.42	886.	6.85	942.	28.60
831.	19.33	887.	29.60	943.	6.84
832.	13.04	888.	6.60	944.	11.34
833.		889.	18.12	945.	4.72
834.	3.67	890.	10.15	946.	11.74
835.	22.55	891.	32.80	947.	7.72
836.	24.94	892.	17.20	948.	
837.	12.08	893.	6.85	949.	24.22
838.	5.55	894.	10.57	950.	12.75
839.	30.10	895.	4.80	951.	9.95
840.	10.50	896.	6.27	952.	7.60
841.	10.25	897.	3.26	953.	18.26
842.	16.25	898.	5.50	954.	3.12
843.	39.85	899.	8.20	955.	12.96
844.	58.50	900.	27.96	956.	15.19
845.	54.42	901.	30.40	957.	11.20
846.	8.90	902.	5.30	958.	15.32
847.	19.70	903.		959.	20.33
848.	9.44	904.	22.49	960.	4.80
849.	19.26	905.	12.80	961.	7.63
850.	4.62	906.	30.40	962.	11.48
851.	10.93	907.	4.48	963.	30.78
852.	8.94	908.	25.91	964.	6.75
853.	22.80	909.	81.98	965.	7.66
854.	22.35	910.	8.18	966.	38.74
855.	17.70	911.	9.73	967.	2.46
856.	2.60	912.	7.08	968.	10.51
857.	15.80	913.	3.70	969.	14.03
858.	30.98	914.	9.12	970.	25.75
859.	5.94	915.	12.56	971.	26.10
860.	15.80	916.	7.21	972.	8.57
861.	11.20	917.	7.78	973.	29.50
862.	7.52	918.		974.	15.05
863.	3.93	919.	9.45	975.	8.30
864.	29.54	920.	18.72	976.	3.75
865.	14.20	921.	11.80	977.	20.62
866.	22.05	922.	10.32	978.	12.00
867.	23.06	923.		979.	1.75
868.	6.36	924.	9.84	980.	6.18
869.	6.50	925.	29.75	981.	4.85
870.		926.	13.60	982.	10.00
871.	14.85	927.	5.40	983.	13.54
872.	4.72	928.	9.91	984.	12.26
873.	9.90	929.		985.	26.34
874.	19.78	930.	5.00	986.	14.11
875.	16.55	931.	13.20	987.	25.98
876.	20.78	932.	3.00	988.	18.60

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
989.....	15.00	1045.....	5.23	1101.....	8.85
990.....	4.56	1046.....	9.85	1102.....	
991.....	31.32	1047.....	3.60	1103.....	3.34
992.....	14.08	1048.....	4.05	1104.....	4.01
993.....	3.11	1049.....	10.07	1105.....	8.48
994.....	16.71	1050.....	11.46	1106.....	11.44
995.....	9.91	1051.....	3.30	1107.....	14.17
996.....	9.83	1052.....	17.02	1108.....	3.13
997.....	7.90	1053.....	17.02	1109.....	10.65
998.....	8.94	1054.....	9.36	1110.....	7.70
999.....	6.40	1055.....	10.82	1111.....	7.96
1000.....	21.02	1056.....	7.15	1112.....	5.36
1001.....	8.26	1057.....	10.31	1113.....	
1002.....	23.06	1058.....	4.30	1114.....	8.00
1003.....	11.04	1059.....	11.66	1115.....	6.20
1004.....		1060.....	5.50	1116.....	4.73
1005.....	2.80	1061.....		1117.....	3.18
1006.....	20.15	1062.....	7.24	1118.....	
1007.....	64.24	1063.....	4.85	1119.....	3.80
1008.....	7.91	1064.....	13.30	1120.....	4.25
1009.....	18.75	1065.....	21.05	1121.....	5.78
1010.....	13.60	1066.....	16.34	1122.....	8.84
1011.....	13.84	1067.....	5.25	1123.....	3.95
1012.....	15.22	1068.....		1124.....	8.00
1013.....	5.56	1069.....	11.06	1125.....	16.80
1014.....	19.09	1070.....	8.70	1126.....	12.64
1015.....		1071.....	20.30	1127.....	10.40
1016.....	13.00	1072.....	11.96	1128.....	6.40
1017.....	3.70	1073.....	4.89	1129.....	11.82
1018.....	12.88	1074.....	6.61	1130.....	16.85
1019.....	5.33	1075.....	5.02	1131.....	7.40
1020.....	11.45	1076.....	5.64	1132.....	
1021.....	7.43	1077.....	8.84	1133.....	4.60
1022.....	8.94	1078.....	11.85	1134.....	5.11
1023.....	5.00	1079.....	5.28	1135.....	16.20
1024.....	2.88	1080.....	13.80	1136.....	
1025.....	15.03	1081.....	3.24	1137.....	6.10
1026.....	5.90	1082.....	3.24	1138.....	3.14
1027.....	8.70	1083.....	9.58	1139.....	5.30
1028.....	5.87	1084.....	17.24	1140.....	9.76
1029.....		1085.....	15.62	1141.....	1.32
1030.....	10.86	1086.....		1142.....	6.20
1031.....	10.78	1087.....	3.08	1143.....	2.50
1032.....	7.94	1088.....	24.78	1144.....	7.15
1033.....	6.89	1089.....	18.26	1145.....	20.82
1034.....	1.45	1090.....	7.68	1146.....	10.58
1035.....	2.64	1091.....	15.05	1147.....	5.96
1036.....	18.79	1092.....	4.74	1148.....	14.42
1037.....	8.02	1093.....	7.28	1149.....	59.52
1038.....	3.78	1094.....	26.04	1150.....	6.56
1039.....	9.98	1095.....	11.94	1151.....	1.80
1040.....	4.34	1096.....	9.30	1152.....	10.60
1041.....	13.15	1097.....	11.61	1153.....	5.75
1042.....	5.30	1098.....	5.54	1154.....	8.20
1043.....	5.88	1099.....		1155.....	3.25
1044.....	15.70	1100.....	20.61	1156.....	11.45

## STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS.

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No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
1157.....	22.25	1215.....	11.37	1273.....	5.66
1158.....	21.20	1216.....	4.13	1274.....	4.30
1159.....	6.58	1217.....	3.87	1275.....	
1160.....	9.26	1218.....	4.40	1276.....	3.87
1161.....	6.40	1219.....	63.87	1277.....	1.32
1162.....	9.67	1220.....	10.40	1278.....	3.60
1163.....		1221.....	7.75	1279.....	1.80
1164.....	2.86	1222.....	10.76	1280.....	4.38
1165.....	13.30	1223.....	21.17	1281.....	12.95
1166.....	13.70	1224.....	5.32	1182.....	6.14
1167.....	16.80	1225.....	8.59	1283.....	25.81
1168.....	7.50	1226.....	6.02	1284.....	3.60
1169.....	5.62	1227.....	4.75	1285.....	5.96
1170.....	8.62	1228.....	38.06	1286.....	10.97
1171.....	4.45	1229.....	37.28	1187.....	2.75
1172.....	6.94	1230.....	5.03	1288.....	
1173.....	5.69	1231.....	6.44	1289.....	4.40
1174.....	9.71	1232.....	4.62	1290.....	12.16
1175.....	2.10	1233.....	14.16	1291.....	15.80
1176.....	7.40	1234.....	6.80	1292.....	6.48
1177.....	15.43	1235.....	10.15	1293.....	15.80
1178.....	6.22	1236.....	14.59	1294.....	1.70
1179.....	3.38	1237.....	3.24	1295.....	3.94
1180.....	7.90	1238.....	13.60	1296.....	5.10
1181.....	8.35	1239.....	2.52	1297.....	8.11
1182.....	3.18	1240.....	25.72	1298.....	12.76
1183.....	14.01	1241.....	23.10	1299.....	
1184.....	3.24	1242.....	12.51	1300.....	8.35
1185.....	6.98	1243.....		1301.....	11.70
1186.....	12.20	1244.....	9.78	1302.....	10.00
1187.....	4.83	1245.....	6.94	1303.....	15.15
1188.....	7.50	1246.....	4.11	1304.....	10.75
1189.....		1247.....	6.70	1305.....	
1190.....	4.64	1248.....	25.10	1306.....	8.63
1191.....	1.45	1249.....	1.90	1307.....	4.42
1192.....	4.80	1250.....	3.75	1308.....	5.75
1193.....	2.50	1251.....		1309.....	13.20
1194.....	8.40	1252.....	6.10	1310.....	1.62
1195.....		1253.....		1311.....	9.10
1196.....	9.20	1254.....	5.40	1312.....	10.30
1197.....	2.90	1255.....	7.10	1313.....	20.87
1198.....	6.00	1256.....	3.35	1314.....	14.06
1199.....	4.06	1257.....	5.92	1315.....	2.88
1200.....	4.65	1258.....	5.10	1316.....	11.65
1201.....	12.75	1259.....		1317.....	1.92
1202.....	12.88	1260.....	4.00	1318.....	9.85
1203.....	8.51	1261.....	15.13	1319.....	6.45
1204.....	17.03	1262.....	5.96	1320.....	8.88
1205.....	16.00	1263.....	4.85	1321.....	12.51
1206.....	3.56	1264.....	8.99	1322.....	4.65
1207.....	5.97	1265.....	3.51	1323.....	3.70
1208.....	11.87	1266.....		1324.....	1.50
1209.....	4.49	1267.....	6.88	1325.....	2.40
1210.....	9.90	1268.....	11.40	1326.....	2.76
1211.....	4.26	1269.....		1327.....	3.10
1212.....	16.84	1270.....	16.33	1328.....	5.00
1213.....	3.49	1271.....	15.85	1329.....	2.25
1214.....	6.03	1272.....		1330.....	10.64

No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.	No. of Grange.	Amount.
1331.....	16.00	1389.....	4.86	1447.....	4.40
1332.....	6.65	1390.....	5.25	1448.....	7.02
1333.....	6.90	1391.....	1.25	1449.....	1.70
1334.....	12.68	1392.....		1450.....	1.94
1335.....	6.30	1393.....	3.52	1451.....	1.86
1336.....	8.10	1394.....	5.18	1452.....	2.55
1337.....	18.36	1395.....	13.93	1453.....	2.00
1338.....	5.08	1396.....	16.41	1454.....	11.44
1339.....	15.31	1397.....	5.50	1455.....	7.76
1340.....		1398.....	6.32	1456.....	3.00
1341.....	4.32	1399.....	16.70	1457.....	2.92
1342.....	7.75	1400.....	4.18	1458.....	1.40
1343.....	11.90	1401.....		1459.....	7.80
1344.....	3.36	1402.....	4.80	1460.....	2.25
1345.....	7.70	1403.....	7.42	1461.....	4.50
1346.....	1.36	1404.....		1462.....	22.13
1347.....		1405.....	1.50	1463.....	1.36
1348.....	5.65	1406.....	1.86	1464.....	1.26
1349.....	1.25	1407.....	4.12	1465.....	3.85
1350.....	9.35	1408.....	8.70	1466.....	6.90
1351.....	5.17	1409.....	3.36	1467.....	2.75
1352.....	20.32	1410.....	5.92	1468.....	3.56
1353.....	42.32	1411.....	1.38	1469.....	2.46
1354.....	21.50	1412.....	11.18	1470.....	.96
1355.....	1.26	1413.....	5.06	1471.....	
1356.....	6.85	1414.....		1472.....	4.58
1357.....		1415.....	1.40	1473.....	4.60
1358.....	5.55	1416.....	2.38	1474.....	4.58
1359.....	11.80	1417.....	12.50	1475.....	1.68
1360.....	2.70	1418.....	1.92	1476.....	
1361.....	3.99	1419.....	5.01	1477.....	2.52
1362.....		1420.....	2.58	1478.....	1.26
1363.....	4.30	1421.....	6.60	1479.....	5.85
1364.....	5.20	1422.....	34.55	1480.....	
1365.....	8.60	1423.....	17.88	1481.....	2.75
1366.....	14.50	1424.....	7.10	1482.....	1.86
1367.....	11.40	1425.....		1483.....	10.40
1368.....	5.72	1426.....	13.65	1484.....	6.50
1369.....		1427.....	17.84	1485.....	1.50
1370.....	5.76	1428.....	2.40	1486.....	.80
1371.....	2.85	1429.....	6.24	1487.....	5.28
1372.....	3.60	1430.....		1488.....	
1373.....		1431.....	6.50	1489.....	7.98
1374.....	9.15	1432.....	12.48	1490.....	
1375.....	2.90	1433.....	3.89	1491.....	
1376.....	11.53	1434.....	19.90	1492.....	1.44
1377.....	3.64	1435.....	1.26	1493.....	
1378.....	14.95	1436.....	6.04	1494.....	2.76
1379.....	15.30	1437.....	8.12	1495.....	
1380.....	6.98	1438.....	2.68	1496.....	
1381.....		1439.....	2.00	1497.....	5.26
1382.....	4.86	1440.....	2.75	1498.....	1.10
1383.....	3.12	1441.....	2.62	1499.....	
1384.....	8.10	1442.....	2.69	1500.....	
1385.....	7.54	1443.....	8.20	1501.....	
1386.....	5.20	1444.....	3.98	1502.....	5.12
1387.....	1.80	1445.....	6.00		
1388.....	3.10	1446.....	1.10		

We believe, after paying the salaries of the officers of State Grange, the expenses of the present session, and dues to National Grange, the amount of money on hand will be too small to be of any practical benefit to the Patrons, if distributed to the different County Purchasing Agents. But if the Executive Committee should deem it advisable to give a general agency for the State some encouragement, by advances on securities fully satisfactory to the Treasurer, we are of the opinion that it would be for the benefit of the Order.

We recommend that the State Purchasing Agent be paid a salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. McD. RICHARDS,  
CHARLES W. MARCH,  
C. MUSSON, } Committee.

C. A. Starr, Chairman Committee on Fire Insurance, made a report which was received, and, on motion, referred back to Committee.

Worthy Master Golder then introduced Hon. H. Musgrove, of Jackson, Miss., who made some remarks concerning the resources of the State of Mississippi, and inviting emigration to that section.

C. A. Starr, Chairman Committee on Life Insurance, made a report which was received and, on motion, laid on table.

M. S. Arnold, Chairman Committee on Injuries Received by Transportation Companies to Persons and Stock, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

*To the Worthy Master, Officers, and Members of State Grange:*

Your Committee appointed to report a resolution in relation to injuries to persons or property by transportation companies, would report as follows:

*Resolved*, That, in cases that now exist, and may hereafter arise, where a member of any Subordinate Grange receives injuries to his person or property through the carelessness or negligence of any railroad, or other transportation company, upon the refusal of said railroad, or other transportation company, to compensate for the injury sustained by the member, said member shall submit his case to a committee of three members of the State Grange; and, upon a careful investigation of the case, they decide the claim to be a justifiable one, the whole power of the Patrons of the State prosecute said suit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. S. ARNOLD,  
W. VOORHEES,  
ASA BOWMAN, } Committee.

O. E. Lovitt introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three on Co-operation be appointed to report upon the most practical plan of co-operative action.

The Master appointed the following as said committee: O. E. Lovitt, H. C. Robertson, and D. P. Keller.

The motion of John Prickett was carried, that a committee of three be appointed to devise means for protecting and promoting the best interests of fish and game throughout the State.

• The Chair appointed as said committee: John Prickett, Wm. Voorhees, and J. W. Winson.

A motion was carried that a committee of six be appointed to investigate and make report of the transactions of the Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the employment of a Purchasing Agent.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

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#### THURSDAY EVENING.

State Grange met as per adjournment; called to order by Worthy Overseer; opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

Master Adams, of the National Grange, then conferred the Fifth Degree on all delegates to the State Grange.

Recess till 8 o'clock, A. M., Friday.

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#### FRIDAY MORNING, January 15, 1875.

State Grange met as per adjournment; called to order by the Worthy Overseer; opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

Minutes of Thursday meetings read and approved.

Bro. Courtney, of Vermilion, offered a motion that the State Grange proceed to elect members of the Executive Committee, which was amended, making 2 o'clock, P. M., the time for election.

Bro. John Prickett, as Chairman of the Committee on Fish and Game, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

Your committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the Game and Fish Law, now in force in this State, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we respectfully request the senators and members of the Legislature not to make any change or alteration in the game or fish law now in force.

Signed by

JOHN PRICKETT,  
W. VOORHEES,  
J. W. WINSOR, } Committee.

The motion of Bro. Courtney, of Vermilion, was carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in pamphlet form, and a copy furnished each Grange.

The following resolution, introduced by C. A. Starr, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Life Insurance be taken from the table and referred to a special committee to be continued through the year, with instructions to give the subject a thorough investigation, and mature a plan to present to the next annual meeting of this Grange.

Master appointed as said committee, C. A. Starr, J. W. Winsor, J. M. Chambers.

Bro. Henry Mundy, of Wabash, Chairman Committee on Appeals and Grievances, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

*To the State Grange of P. of H. of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances take great pleasure in reporting the harmonious state of affairs generally throughout the State, and that the Committee has not been called upon to take action in only two cases.

We recommend that Bro. Martin, of Grange No. 442, be allowed mileage and per diem for attending the meeting of the State Grange, held in Bloomington, in 1873.

It appears that Bro. Martin was not admitted to the meeting of the State Grange, and not allowed mileage and per diem, on the ground that the dues of his Grange were not paid.

The correspondence of Secretary Fanning, herewith enclosed, make it clear to your Committee that the Grange dues had been forwarded and by an oversight the same were not credited on the books of the Secretary.

The papers in the case of Thomas Megill, of Rankin, who makes appeal from the action of Grange No. 978, are informal, not signed by the officers of the Grange, nor impressed with seal. The necessity of having proper official papers represent-

ing both sides makes it impossible for your committee intelligently in the case; and would therefore recommend that the case be referred to the Executive Committee for further investigation and action.

Signed,

HENRY MUNDY,  
C. F. MILLS,  
J. B. COURTNEY, }  
Committee.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. J. F. Gammon, of Bond county, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That E. H. Donaldson be received as a substitute for M. W. Nelson, the delegate from Bond county, who failed to come.

Bro. Parker, Chairman Committee on Purchasing Agency System, made the following report, which was received, amended and adopted, to read as follows:

Your Committee, appointed for the purpose of suggesting a plan and policy of State and County Agencies, beg leave to submit the following:

That confidence, concentration and cash basis are the keynotes to success.

That to induce success, greater concert of action should exist between the agencies of different States, counties and Subordinate Granges, and the price list of one should be the price list of all.

That each County Grange should become incorporated, and their Executive Committee should appoint an Agent to take charge of their warehouse and business, who should give bond to be held responsible for all goods or their value.

That our trade should be confined to our own agencies exclusively, and the Grange should keep their agents posted as to kind of goods wanted. Every Grange furnish blanks to make monthly reports to the County Agent through their Secretary.

That our County Agent should attend to the ordering of such supplies as the members may desire to purchase from abroad.

That agents should not be required to make arrangements for more than three good implements of a given kind.

So far as possible members should purchase all supplies in bulk, and in all cases should purchase home-made implements and patronize manufactoryes in their own locality whenever a first-class article can be had as cheap as from other manufactoryes.

That the terms of all business arrangements and contracts for sale or purchase of farm machinery, merchandise, etc., effected

by the Executive Committee, or Business Agents, should be held and kept strictly confidential by each member of the Order, and not be revealed to any outside party.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. PARKER,  
W. F. HARDY,  
J. W. CLOSE, } Committee.

Bro. J. B. Longley, Chairman Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, made the following report, which was received, and on motion, adopted:

*To the Honorable Body of the State Grange of Illinois:*

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem respectfully beg leave to report that they would recommend the allowance of the sum of three dollars per diem to the members of this honorable body not otherwise provided for, for each day in actual attendance at the State Grange.

The sum of five cents per mile each way, to be computed from the residence of each delegate, on the nearest practicable route.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. LONGLEY,  
JOHN SAND.  
M. H. MITCHELL, } Committee.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. L. D. Edwards, was received and adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Steward, Assistant Steward and Gate Keeper have performed a laborious task, and have been exposed to cold in performance of their duties, therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the members of this Illinois State Grange that we will pay them a bonus of ten dollars each out of the treasury of said Grange.

W. P. Parker, Chairman Committee on the Establishment of a Newspaper as a Medium of the State Grange, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

We, the undersigned Committee, to whom was referred the matter of official organ for our Order, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that, in their opinion, it is inexpedient and unwise to undertake such an enterprise at the present time.

W. P. PARKER, and Committee.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Called to order after recess by Worthy Overseer. Reported all correct.

The motion of Bro. D. B. Greene was carried, that the Grange proceed to the election of three members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing two years.

On motion, the foregoing motion was reconsidered and the time for holding the same appointed immediately after the report of the Investigating Committee was acted upon.

On motion, the report of Committee on Transportation was received and adopted:

The Committee on Transportation would respectfully state that, having but a few hours allowed them to consider this subject, and one of so much importance to the people, we feel that we shall fall far short of treating it as it should be, and that we cannot reasonably expect any other than that opinion from our brothers and sisters of the State Grange. We have the consolation to know, however, that the United States Senate Committee, known as the Windom Committee, investigated this subject a whole year, having all the facilities then deemed necessary to a full investigation of the question, with even powers to send for persons and papers, and after applying themselves assiduously to the work during the whole time, they then stated that the information transmitted in their report was by no means as complete as they desired. With these few prefatory remarks in justice to ourselves, we respectfully submit the following as our report:

The people living in this great valley, surpassed by no other portion of the globe for fertility of soil, with a climate suited to nearly all the various branches of agriculture, with a population of 20,000,000 souls, representing nearly every nationality on the face of the earth; with forests of the choicest timber, hardly touched; with worlds of mineral wealth, and its mines scarcely opened; with only about one-fifth of its land in cultivation, and near 12,000 miles of navigable rivers; with all these great natural advantages in view, we may here inquire what the general government has done for this people in the way of providing for the transportation of their surplus products? These people can answer, as with one voice, by simply saying that, if there has been anything at all noticeable in the action of the government, it has been a most extraordinary indifference, a

total neglect of the vast interests of the people of this valley. We find there has been expended in the valley since the organization of the government to the present date, \$11,000,000, this being only about \$150,000 per annum; while it is known that an amount more than equal to that has been appropriated in a single year for the building of custom houses.

We gather from reports of a committee of the board of trade of the city of St. Louis, and also from a speech of Mr. Stannard, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, March 14, 1874, some very important statistical information, from which we make a few of the following extracts:

"A bushel of wheat shipped by rail from St. Paul to New York costs 50 cents; the same by river and ocean to New York costs 33 cents, showing a difference in favor of the water route of 17 cents per bushel. The same from St. Paul to Liverpool, England, by rail and ocean, costs 71 cents, the same by river and ocean costs 48 cents, showing a difference in favor of the river route of 23 cents. A bushel of grain shipped from St. Louis to New York by rail costs 36 cents; the same, shipped by river and ocean, costs 22 cents, showing a difference in favor of the water route of 14 cents per bushel. A bushel of grain shipped from St. Louis to Liverpool by rail and ocean, costs 56 cents; the same from St. Louis by river and ocean costs 35 cents; showing a difference in favor of the river and ocean route of 21 cents per bushel. Taking the average, with all the intermediate ports between St. Paul and St. Louis taken in consideration, we find it leaves 12 cents per bushel in favor of the all-water route between these ports and New York."

Ninety-two million bushels of wheat were shipped from the Northwest, according to the census of 1870. Could it have been shipped by the water route, there would have been saved to the people of the Northwest the handsome little sum of \$11,500,000. But it is not claimed here that all this 92,000,000 bushels would have naturally gone to market by water; but we state, without fear of successful contradiction, that at least 50 per cent. of that amount would naturally have taken the water route, thus saving to the people a sum in a single year equal to half the amount government has expended since its organization. The sum of 12 cents per bushel, saved to the farmer, is equal to \$6 per acre for every acre of his surplus crop, basing the calculation on an average crop of corn of 50 bushels to the acre. This amount saved on a surface under cultivation equal to the number of acres under cultivation in the State of Illinois, would amount to the enormous sum of \$114,000,000 and over, Illinois having under cultivation, according to the census of the last decade, over 19,000,000 acres.

The question might be asked, in view of these statements,

why are not all the surplus products of our soil adjacent to the great water routes shipped by water? We can answer this by stating that these routes are not at all seasons available, on account of low water, and obstructions in the channel, which could, with very small expense, be all removed. The rapids in the river at Keokuk and the rapids at Rock Island, are both very great obstructions. The rapids at Keokuk are now being improved by cutting a canal around them. The people of the valley are looking forward to the completion of this work with much interest, and hope to be much benefited thereby. The amount necessary to complete this work, we understand, is about \$400,000. This amount we earnestly hope will be appropriated this session of Congress.

And there are other reasons. The tug monopoly at the mouth of the river has become a drawback, and should either be broken up, or in some way restricted by law. This monopoly has become a burthensome tax on the commerce of this valley, and is one of the causes that is driving commerce from its natural channels. This monopoly owns the telegraph lines, and the only one from New Orleans to the mouth is worked solely in the interest of this company. The charges for the service of their tugs are \$1.72 per ton, according to the tonnage of the vessel. It has been shown that if the government would build two tugs, costing, in all, \$75,000, which could be worked at a cost not exceeding \$150 per day at the most, and do the work, it would reduce the tax at least one-half, and then pay a large interest to the government on the investment.

This tug monopoly, owned, as it is, principally by Eastern men, would seem to be working more to drive, or rather, divert the commerce from its legitimate channels than anything else, may be working in the interest of great railroad combinations, who seem to leave nothing undone to carry things their own way. Who knows but this emanates from the same sources of power that are constantly at work educating the public mind to advance their own selfish views?

We are told that grain shipped *via* New Orleans to market, would reach there in damaged condition, on account of the humidity of the climate through which it passes. This alarm has been raised since the completion of our trunk lines, and the machinery in working order to compete for the trade. "Humidity of climate" does not appear to damage grain shipped from California, from Egypt, from Chili, and from Burmah, some of it two weeks in the tropics, passing through both tropics, and passing the equator twice, yet arriving in good marketable condition, and commanding a high price.

Your committee are of the opinion that no time should be lost in the adoption of some plan looking to the removal of

obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The committee do not feel themselves competent to express an opinion upon the merits of the two plans now before the country—the St. Phillips or Jetty—but whichever may be adopted, we hope to see the work carried forward to completion with the least possible delay.

The construction of the projected section of canal connecting the Mississippi river with the lakes, known as the Hennepic and Rock River canal, is a work of much importance. This would open up another competing route, and would have a tendency to reduce the present rates very much. The canal is really the connection of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the Mississippi river. This section will be 61 miles long, and the estimated cost, \$4,000,000.

Your committee is of the decided opinion that more can be done by competition than by legislation, and would therefore favor, in every legitimate manner, the construction of lines of railroad which would naturally compete with each other for the carrying trade, with laws preventing combinations. While they are not prepared to recommend any grant to any route, however well guarded may be its provisions against frauds, or grabs, or Credit Mobiliers; but if such can be built by private enterprise, we welcome them as tending to supply more competition, and thus reduce freights to the sea-board. We know it has been said, that wherever combination is possible, competition is impossible, but we are not fully prepared to subscribe to that doctrine. We believe that legislation may effect much to prevent discrimination against those living where there are no competing lines, and would, therefore, recommend that the present railroad law should have a fair trial before anything is done to materially either alter or amend it.

A resolution, offered by E. A. Gillen, of Greene, and referred to your committee, is respectfully reported back, and we recommend its adoption.

With this hasty sketch of what we could gather, we most respectfully submit this, our report.

B. J. VAN COURT, of St. Clair County.  
S. GILLIAM, of Madison County.  
A. J. SANBURN, of Ogle County.  
D. W. DAME, of Carroll County.  
SAMUEL REED, of Logan County.  
R. M. GREY, of McLean County.  
H. VANDERHOFF, of Jasper County.  
ISAAC TERRELL, of St. Clair County.  
D. B. GREEN, of Cumberland County.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we are deeply interested in the attempt now being made to assert the right to control the railroad corporations of the State, so far as to secure the people against unjust discriminations and extortionate rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight; that, while we freely concede to these corporations the right to a fair and just compensation for the services they may perform, we are determined that the valuable franchises freely bestowed upon them by the people shall not be converted into instruments of oppression and injustice.

*Resolved*, That, in our efforts to reform the enormous abuses of the powers conferred upon these corporations, which have hitherto prevailed to such an alarming extent, we will take no steps backward. We believe the present legislation on this subject is based upon sound principles, and is reasonable and just in its provisions, not only to the producers and shippers, but also to the corporations, and we are inflexibly opposed to any modification or change in any of its features until the litigation now pending, and in which the law has thus far been uniformly sustained, has been prosecuted to a final adjudication, and the rights of the people and the duties of the corporations definitely ascertained.

Bro. O. E. Lovitt, Chairman Committee on Co-operation, made the following report which was, on motion, received and adopted:

We, the undersigned committee to whom the subject of Co-operation was referred, beg leave to offer the following report:

First. We would respectfully recommend that all County and Subordinate Granges become incorporated organizations under the State law.

Second. We most urgently recommend that every County Grange appoint a good, competent agent, who shall make his purchases, so far as practicable, through the State Purchasing Agent.

Third. Inasmuch as economy is one of the cardinal principles which underlie success in every branch of business, and in consideration of the fact that Decatur is centrally located geographically, and in the further consideration that it is more accessible by railroad than any other city in the State, we would most urgently, but respectfully, recommend that the State Purchasing Agent be located in Decatur.

O. E. LOVITT,  
H. C. ROBERTSON, }  
D. P. KELLER, } Committee.

On motion, the location of the next meeting of the State Grange was left to the decision of the Executive Committee.

Bro. G. W. Patton, Chairman of Committee on By-Laws, made a report, which was received, and on motion, was taken up separately and adopted.

The report of D. W. Dame, Chairman Committee on Continental Railway, was received and adopted:

The committee to whom was referred letters, maps and documents relating to the construction of the Continental Railway, from New York to Omaha, ask leave to report as follows, to wit:

A few strong railway corporations seem to have been for many years complete masters of the entire system.

Individual towns, cities, counties and States have spent their money like water, with the hope of creating competing lines of road; and in nine cases out of ten, at least, soon discover that they are the victims of sharpers in the construction; and soon thereafter find that their bright visions of great advantage from competitions, have been a fancy and delusion of a serious character. So strong are these corporations now, that no power short of the State and National Government can hope to keep them within reasonable limits.

Railroad men seem to be both the sharpest and most unscrupulous of their race. They seem to have studied to perfection the art of legal robbery, and of appropriating to their own use the hard earnings of the industrial classes.

There have been so many railways constructed in this country, and so much capital invested in them within twenty years, as to raise the very important question whether it will pay to experiment at present any farther in that direction.

It does not matter whether the money for the construction of railroads is furnished by individuals or Government, so far as the general effect upon the country is concerned.

The capital of a country is in some sense a unit, and when any portion of it is locked up in unprofitable speculation, all suffer to a greater or less degree.

The proposition to construct another railway, whether by private or public funds, from New York to Omaha, through a country already thickly checkered with them, would seem to an unprejudiced mind, contrary to the law of supply and demand. The experience of our people in multiplying railroads for cheap freights is not so far satisfactory.

In our indignation at the stubbornness of the railway managers we appeal at once to the strong arm of Government to restrain and regulate all such corporations now in existence, and to construct, or aid in the construction of, other roads, of sufficient number and capacity to do nearly all the freight business of the country.

We would do well to make use of all the lights within our vision to bring us to a safe conclusion on this highly important question of adjusting the struggle between producers and carriers.

Every dollar that has been wasted, or that may hereafter be injudiciously applied in building railways, will react upon the country generally.

Experience is our great teacher. From the past we learn to direct our forward movements.

We have extensive and magnificent rivers and lakes in the United States, which, with some artificial water channels, are of incalculable advantage for carrying heavy freights.

The Erie Canal has a capacity greater than a half dozen first-class railways.

The lakes are unlimited in their capacity. The Mississippi river can float the commerce of the world with an expenditure of a few million dollars in its improvement. There are other rivers and other water channels to be improved and constructed that will deserve the consideration of the country.

The experience of this country, as well as that of European countries, leaves no chance for doubt as to the comparative advantages of water, when practicable, over the iron rails, as a means of moving heavy freights.

Nine-tenths of the grain, shipped east from Chicago, goes by water.

Freights by rail, east from Chicago, are fifty per cent. cheaper than they are west from there, except on roads within the influence of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

This canal saved to the producers of the West more than one million dollars in 1873. When the improvements of the Illinois river are complete, as contemplated, and the canal extended from Hennepin, to some point on the Upper Mississippi river, its influence for the good of the producers of the Northwest will be millions upon millions.

Your committee do not pretend to any attempt at justice to this transportation question in this report. The documents relating to the Continental Railway were placed in our hands at too late a day in the session to examine and report with any satisfaction to you or ourselves.

The more we investigate the subject of transportation, the more we are convinced of the necessity for regulating railroads by law, and of beginning without delay the improvement of such water channels as the public interest demands.

All of which is respectfully submitted, with the hope that the little herein said may do some good in leading us to a correct conclusion and solution of this much-vexed question of transportation.

D. W. DAME,  
ROBT. HUNTER,  
JASON ALLAN, } Committee.

The following resolution, introduced by A. P. Forsyth, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That whenever any funds belonging to this State Grange shall be invested by the Treasurer in United States securities, and suffer any depreciation in value, said loss to be borne by the State Grange.

The motion of A. H. Dolton was carried, that the matter relating to the salary of the Treasurer be reconsidered and recommitted to Committee on Salaries.

The motion of J. H. Murphy was carried, that the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem be reconsidered; and, on motion, the new By-Laws were made to regulate the mileage and per diem of the delegates to this meeting of the State Grange, and all persons receiving more than the prescribed allowance, be requested to refund the same to the State Treasurer.

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#### FRIDAY EVENING.

Grange met after recess; was called to order by worthy Overseer. Overseer reported all present correct.

Bro. B. F. Caldwell, Chairman Auditing Committee, made the following report, which was received, and, on motion, taken up by sections; and the appropriation to D. N. Foster of one hundred dollars was allowed. The action of the committee concerning the claim of O. E. Fanning was approved.

*To the Officers and Members of State Grange P. of H. of Illinois:*

Your committee to whom was referred the bills of J. S. Armstrong, our worthy Treasurer, and others, would beg leave to report:

*First.* That in view of the fact that the part of the report of your Committee on Salaries, which refers to the compensation of our worthy Treasurer, which was adopted by this Grange, admits of more than one interpretation. We would, therefore, recommend that if this Grange sees fit to interpret that section as retrospective, which would make his salary three hundred dollars for the year 1874, that his bill be disallowed. Otherwise, we would recommend its allowance in full, amounting to one hundred and eight dollars and sixty-eight cents.

*Second.* We would recommend the allowance in full of the bill of D. N. Foster, amounting to one hundred dollars.

*Third.* We would recommend the disallowance of the bill of our worthy Secretary, O. E. Fanning, amounting to one hundred dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BEN. F. CALDWELL,  
*Chairman of Auditing Committee.*

Bro. W. H. Greene, of McDonough, introduced the following resolution, which was received and adopted.

WHEREAS, The action and intention of this body concerning the adoption of the report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem may be, and perhaps is, misunderstood. Therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That we hereby tender said committee our full and entire confidence and appreciation of, and thanks for, their efficient and laborious work during this session.

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. C. W. March, of Shelby, was adopted:

*Resolved,* That a vote of thanks are due, and hereby extended, to G. B. Kalb, of Springfield, Ills., for the use of the fine-toned Smith's American Organ, during the meeting of the State Grange.

The following resolution, introduced by J. W. West, of Iroquois, was adopted:

*Resolved,* That the Master of this Grange be requested to use his influence in the National Grange to secure an amendment to our constitution, requiring the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Grange, and the Secretaries of the State Granges to keep itemized accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and their books to be kept open to the inspection of all proper persons, and that they further be required to make semi-annual reports of the condition of the treasury to the Subordinate Granges.

Bro. C. Musson, of Union county, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved,* That the County's Purchasing Agent of each County Grange send their name and address to the State Purchasing Agent, and that he send a full list of County's Purchasing Agents to each County Agent.

Bro. A. H. Dolton, of Cook, made a verbal report to the effect that all matters which should claim the attention of Committee on Legislation have received proper attention through the several committees which have already reported, and asked

that the Committee on Legislation be discharged, which, on motion, was granted.

Bro. D. G. A. Railsback made the following report, which was received and adopted:

Your Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the Executive Committee in relation to the employment of a State Purchasing Agent, beg leave to make the following report:

After making as full investigation as possible under the circumstances, we are convinced that the Executive Committee have discharged their duty faithfully in the matter of appointing a Purchasing Agent, and in placing safeguards around the Treasury of the State Grange, having special regard to the best interests of the Order.

We also have the pleasure to report that we find a disposition by all parties to sacrifice all personal feelings, that peace and harmony may reign supreme in our councils.

We would also recommend that the claim of Bro. Frew, for services rendered as Purchasing Agent, after the revocation of his commission as Purchasing Agent, under a per diem from said State Grange, be referred to the Executive Committee for adjustment and settlement.

D. G. A. RAILSBACK,	}
A. THOMPSON,	
E. R. STODDARD,	
JOHN ODELL,	
JOHN JACKSON,	
JOHN MINGS,	

*Committee.*

The following resignation of J. Burdett was received, and on motion, accepted:

*To the State Grange of Illinois Patrons of Husbandry:—*

I hereby resign my position as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of Illinois.

Yours Fraternally,  
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15, 1875.

JOSEPH BURDETT.

On motion, proceeded to the election of three members of the Executive Committee. The following were appointed tellers, viz., Quigley, Reed and Forsyth.

The result of the election for members of Executive Committee, was as follows:

*For two years:* A. J. Alexander, Gilman, Iroquois Co.; R. M. Guy, LeRoy, McLean Co.; Chas. Musson, Cobden, Union Co. *For one year:* L. W. Lawrence, Belvidere, Boone Co., to fill vacancy.

## SATURDAY MORNING.

State Grange met as per adjournment, called to order by Worthy Master Golder. Opened in due form in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. B. J. Vancourt made a verbal report of the result of his mission to Richmond, to the meeting of the Cheap Transportation Company, which, on motion, was received.

Motion was carried that the Committee on Life Insurance be requested to make report to the Executive Committee at the earliest practicable time, and that the committee be not continued during the year.

Bro. R. Seaton, of Adams, introduced the following resolution, which was, on motion, adopted:

*Resolved*, That this State Grange pay its Treasurer for the years 1874 and 1875, one thousand dollars, being five hundred dollars per annum.

The following resolution, introduced by T. McD. Richards, was received, and, on motion, adopted:

*Resolved*, That our Executive Committee prepare for the press such parts of our proceedings as they may consider of general interest and usefulness.

Bro. Alexander's motion was carried that Bro. D. N. Foster, our alternate elect, be instructed to attend the next meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, and that it be his duty to look after the financial interests of this Order, and that his per diem and expenses be paid by this State Grange, if not paid by the National Grange.

The following resolution, introduced by J. M. Chambers, was received and adopted:

*Resolved*, That our Worthy Master be, and is, hereby instructed to use his influence in the National Grange to have a National Convention of State Purchasing Agents called as soon in the year as possible. Their expenses to be paid by the National Grange.

Bro. M. S. Arnold, of Lee county, introduced the following resolution, which was received and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee notify the State Treasurer of their meetings that he may be present and report the condition of the Treasury.

Bro. Isaac L. Terrell introduced the following resolution, which was received and adopted:

*Resolved*, That our delegates to the National Grange be requested to use their influence to have the amount for membership reduced to three dollars for males, and one dollar for females.

The following resolution, introduced by J. M. Chambers, of Stephenson county, was received and, on motion, adopted:

*Resolved*, That our delegates to the State Grange be instructed to use their influence to get our Worthy State Master to favor the proposition to retain the surplus funds in National Treasury to the several States in proportion to amount paid in.

Bro. B. F. Caldwell, Chairman of Auditing Committee, made the following report, which was received and adopted:

*To State Grange of Illinois:*

Your committee, to whom was referred bill of our Worthy Past Treasurer, J. W. Simonson, would beg leave to report that as our present Worthy Treasurer is paid a salary for the time covered by this bill, and as we cannot recommend the payment of two persons for the time, and recommend to the State Treasurer the favorable consideration and allowance of the same as clerk-hire.

B. F. CALDWELL,  
*Chairman Auditing Committee.*

The following resolution, introduced by Bro. Geo. Quigley, was received and, on motion, adopted:

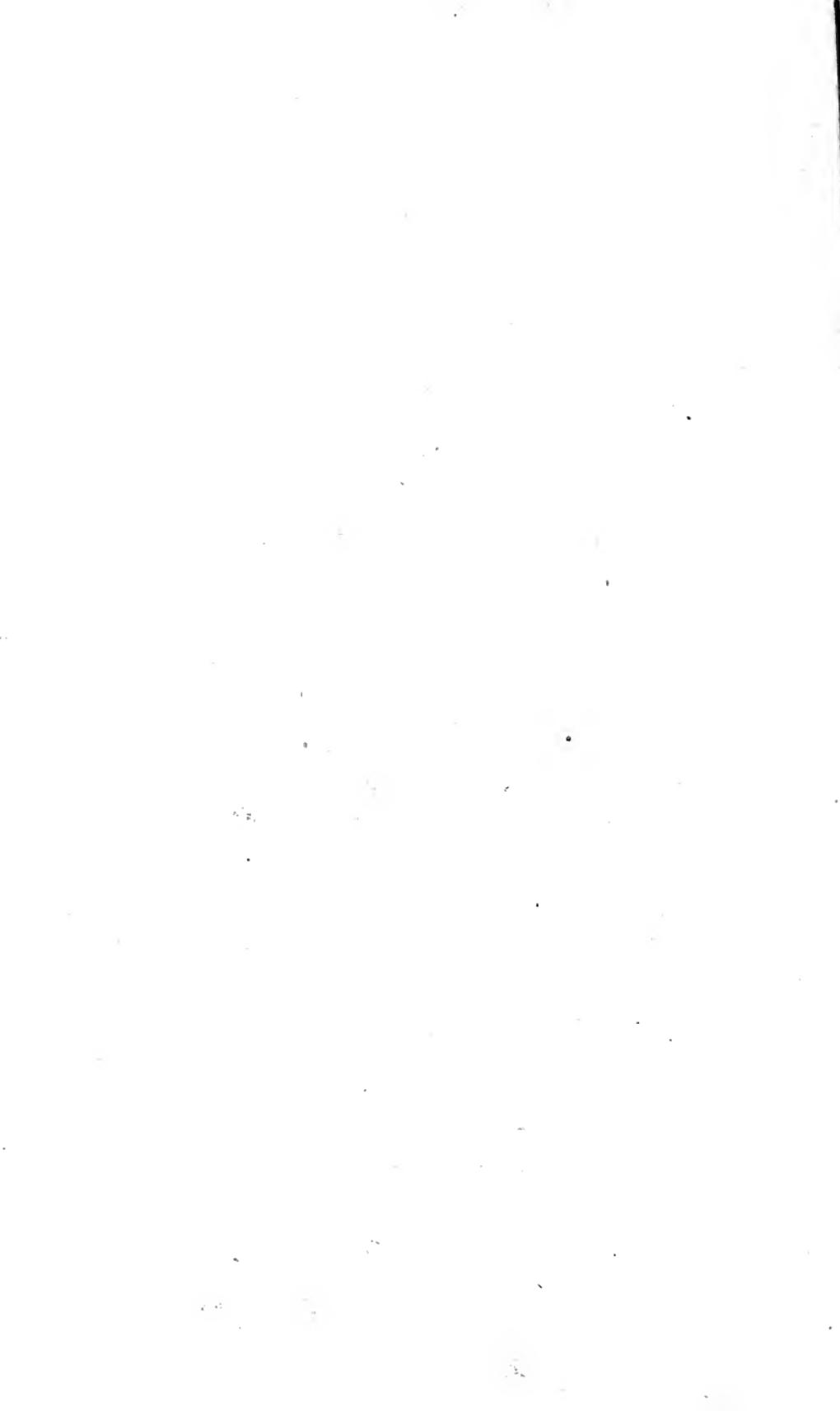
*Resolved*, By the State Grange of Illinois, that all Farmers' Associations, or other organizations having in view the relief of the producing classes from the burdens under which they suffer, have our hearty sympathy.

Adjourned.

O. E. FANNING,  
*Secretary State Grange of Illinois.*









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